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## CONFIDENCE VOTED IN NITTI CABINET BY ITALIAN SENATE

Premier Makes Declaration on  
the Fiume Question in Which  
He Says That Italy Has No  
Enmity Against the Jugo-Slavs

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Tuesday).—The Italian Premier, Francesco Nitti, yesterday made his promised declaration on the Fiume question in the Italian Senate.

"Our relations with the Allies are unchanged," he said. "When one speaks with friends, even unfortunate phrases must be tolerated. I must not reply to Mr. Clemenceau's speech. He said that in the Treaty of Peace of London, Fiume was given to Croatia. Actually, however, Croatia was not among the contracting states. It is useless, however, to say why Fiume was not included in the Treaty of London, but if the Treaty were to be carried out, we could ask for the whole of Dalmatia. Fiume was not included in the Treaty, but other matters also were not included, and the Treaty declared that we ought not by ourselves to sustain the entire weight of Austria."

"When one speaks with friends one can frankly say that we have gone with them when it was a question not of rescuing territory but our whole existence. We desired to place ourselves on the side of justice, breaking an alliance of 30 years. We addressed ourselves to our new friends in complete confidence so that if any wrong were done to us, they would understand the full gravity of the wrong."

"No Enmity Against Jugo-Slavs"

"We have no enmity against the Jugo-Slavs. We do not wish to make war upon them, but the Allies should be convinced that while the Jugo-Slavs see themselves supported in their slightest demand they will not come to us with a calm mind."

On conclusion of Mr. Nitti's declaration, the Senate passed a unanimous vote of confidence in the Ministry. Before speaking, Mr. Nitti had conferred with the British, as well as with the French ambassador, and after the Senate session Victor Scialoja, the Italian Foreign Minister, left again for London.

Meanwhile, a sign of promise is afforded by the fact that the Italian and Serbian delegates meeting at Laibach have reached an agreement on postal, telegraphic, and customs matters.

ROME, Italy (Monday).—The Italian Senate today heard addresses by both Francesco Nitti, the Premier, and the Foreign Minister, Victor Scialoja, both of whom gave assurances that nothing had been compromised concerning the Adriatic settlement. Both statesmen declared that they would go to London and Paris hopeful of a satisfactory solution of the question of Fiume, as both Great Britain and France had agreed to some changes in Italy's favor in modification of the last proposals of President Wilson, put forward after the rejection of the proposals made by Foreign Minister Tilton.

Neither of the speakers stated specifically what President Wilson's proposals were or gave an idea of what the possible modifications might be.

Speech by Treasury Minister

In a speech in the Senate Dr. Schanzer, the Minister of the Treasury, expressed the hope that within six months international conditions would be such as to permit of Italy's getting on a real peace footing. He promised to follow a policy of the strictest economy, and said that as one way of assisting the nation's industries it would be his aim to attract tourists to Italy.

Regarding the high exchange rate, the minister said that the United States Government had abandoned the allied plan for the standardization of exchange and had been followed in this by the other governments without Italy having been consulted. The United States, he predicted, would sustain losses in commerce if it did not open credits to the European countries to counteract the high exchange. Italy was negotiating on the subject with the United States, the minister announced, and had hopes of bringing the negotiations to a successful conclusion.

Dr. Schanzer declared that if the wealthy classes should fail to respond generously to the appeal for a loan the government could have recourse to coercion.

The Minister urged all the senators to support the loan bill which, in addition to being a financial measure, also would be a measure for producing important political effects at home and abroad as well, where there was need that Italy keep her credit high.

## PLANS OF PROHIBITION WORKERS IN ENGLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—Dr. Howard Russell, founder of the Anti-Saloon League, is scheduled to arrive in London in April, according to W. S. Johnson, the prohibition advocate who is conducting a campaign in England. Other well-known prohibition workers will follow Mr. Russell, Mr. Johnson also announced.

## MERGER OF CHICAGO BANKS ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The merger of the Illinois Trust and Savings Company, the Merchants Loan and Trust Company, and the Corn Exchange National Bank, three large financial institutions of Chicago, has practically been completed, with the exception of the physical consolidation, which will not take place until the new building for the consolidated institution is completed. This, it is figured, will be in about two years.

## CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS IN CHINA

Substitution of an International  
Commission in Place of National  
Supervision Is Proposed  
for Concessions to Be Granted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Substitution by all the creditor companies having interests in Chinese railways of an international commission in the place of national supervision, which now exists under the terms of the several concessions, was favored by Henry C. Adams of the University of Michigan, who was for some time financial adviser to the Chinese Republic, in a paper read before the American Economic Association here.

"Such a plan at least has the merit of recognizing the point at issue," Mr. Adams said, "for, if realized, it would result in the standardization of all programs and practices that have to do with the construction and operation of railways. If the functions of such a commission could be extended to cover the borrowing of foreign funds, the future construction of railways in China would conform to some well-devised plan."

Competition for Concessions

"The present haphazard, planless procedure, which results from the competition of concession hunters, could no longer endure. It is my understanding that all but one of the nations interested in Chinese railways, as well as many of the leading Chinese officials, are agreed as to the advisability of an international supervisory commission of some sort, but that the representatives of Japan are not sympathetic with such a proposal."

"The advisability of a plan of constructive diplomacy drawn along these general lines cannot be questioned. China needs capital and guidance for the transformation of her industrial life. This capital and guidance she cannot secure without granting investors the protection of some form of foreign supervision. The kind of supervision obtained under the terms of concessions has not proved satisfactory either to the Chinese or to the foreigners, a fact due in large measure to the necessity of relying upon the routine of diplomatic procedure. Should an international commission composed of competent men be placed in charge of the present operation and future construction of railways in China, the rivalries and corrupt practices of concession hunters would largely cease."

Security of Investments

"The investors would be secure in their investments, and proper provision for the representation of China having been made, the citizens of the Chinese Republic would be greatly benefited. Another advantage both to the world and China would result from such an organization, supervision of foreign investments. A commission of this sort must live on the ground where its authority is exercised, and most of the questions presented to it for solution could be answered without reference to the foreign offices of particular states."

"By this means the rule of business procedure rather than that of diplomatic precedent would be brought to bear on those practical industrial questions which arise in connection with the development on Chinese soil of Chinese industries, and many questions which have within them the seeds of international misunderstanding would be settled before they became the occasion of international controversy."

## BELGIAN IRON AND COAL SITUATION

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its Brussels correspondent

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Monday).—Louis Loucheur, the French Minister of Reconstruction, is expected in Brussels this week to discuss with Mr. Jaspars, the Belgian Minister of Economics, the situation created by the decision of the French Government to forbid the export of iron from Belgium. The "Nation Belge" is authorized for saying that French iron was to be exchanged for Belgian coal, but some unscrupulous directors of the coal mines sent to France coal mixed with dirt, and it was this action that prompted the ruling by the Minister of the French Government.

## LAWS ARE NEEDED ON WOOD ALCOHOL

Commissioner of Internal Revenue  
to Ask for Legislation En-  
abling the Federal Authorities  
to Supplement State Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Additional legislation to safeguard the use of wood alcohol will be asked of Congress by Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who is charged with the enforcement of national prohibition. State authorities, Mr. Roper said, will continue to prosecute on charges of manslaughter and murder, any persons charged with selling wood alcohol for beverage purposes when fatalities result from such sales, but federal laws need strengthening in order that state action may be supplemented.

The form of the proposed legislation has not yet been defined by Mr. Roper, but it is probable that it will be to place a tax on the manufacture and sale of wood alcohol, subjecting it to the restrictions which govern the manufacture and sale for non-beverage purposes of ethyl or grain alcohol, and to require the holding of permits by all persons engaged in the traffic. The commissioner is advised by the bureau's counsel that no provision is made in the internal revenue laws or in the national prohibition legislation regulating or affecting the manufacture, sale or distribution of wood alcohol, and that the commissioner at present has no authority to regulate or restrict its use.

Wood Alcohol Not a Beverage

"It is obvious," says the opinion, "that wood alcohol or ethyl alcohol is in no sense a liquor or beverage as described in the above acts, nor can it be considered a narcotic under the provisions of the Harrison narcotic act. It is well known to be a deadly poison, and should be regarded and treated as such. In most of the states, if not all, wood alcohol is recognized as a poison, and stringent laws have been passed regulating its use and safeguarding the public from its abuse."

To this is added the statement that the matter has been taken up with the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, which states it has no effective control over the distribution of wood alcohol under the Pure Food and Drugs Act, and that it would therefore appear that entirely new legislation is necessary if federal regulation is contemplated. "I have noticed the newspaper statement to the effect that more than 2000 permits for the use of non-beverage alcohol have been approved by the Bureau for New York City alone during the last three months," said Mr. Roper. "This is evidently an exaggeration, because from the records of the bureau and from information obtained from the collectors, the number of such permits does not exceed one-half this number."

"The coming of federal prohibition makes it necessary to more carefully supervise these permits. Thus the matter of the improper use of outstanding permits has been undergoing most vigorous investigation by proper agents in New York City. Where the regulations for the use of such permits are found to be violated they are promptly revoked."

Violators to Be Pursued

"Furthermore, we cannot stop with the revoking of the permits in cases where willful violations of the law are revealed, but are pursuing the violators through the regular departments of this bureau and through the Department of Justice and demanding the full penalties of the law be assessed. It is unnecessary to say that it is requiring considerable care and time in which to thoroughly launch our prohibition enforcement work, but we are moving surely, and not speedily, and violators of the law in any form will be vigorously pursued."

Persons legally permitted to have in their possession intoxicating liquors on and after January 17 must report within 10 days from that date to the collector of internal revenue for the district in which they live or have their principal place of business, the kind and amount of such liquor.

The National Prohibition Act does not require report of liquors possessed in a private dwelling, provided such liquors are for the use only of the occupant, his family, and bona fide guests. The term "private dwelling" is construed to constitute the room or rooms used and occupied, not transiently, but solely as a residence in an apartment, house, hotel, or boarding house.

The National Enforcement Act provides heavy penalties for failure to make a report or for making a false report. On and after January 17, carriers transporting intoxicating liquors for non-beverage purposes will be required to obtain permits.

Five Persons Arraigned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Five persons were arraigned yesterday in Chicopee, Massachusetts, on charges in connection with the numerous fatalities that have recently resulted in New England from the use of alleged "whisky" made of wood alcohol. The men were brought to Chicopee from New Haven, Connecticut. It was reported that a New York merchant, also said to be connected with the

case, would be taken to Hartford, Connecticut. Fatalities are now given as 73 in the Connecticut valley alone.

Misuse of Alcohol Charged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Internal revenue agents are investigating plants manufacturing hair tonics, perfumes, flavoring extracts, and similar commodities, in an effort to prevent the use of such liquids in beverages, and have already reported that fictitious addresses have been given by many applicants for permits to use non-beverage alcohol for manufacturing purposes.

## JURY'S VERDICT IN DUBLIN FRAY

Evidence at Inquest Confusing—  
No Indication That the Af-  
fair Had Political Significance  
—Recent Attack Denounced

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday).—The evidence presented at the inquest on Lieutenant Boast and Lawrence Kennedy, who were shot early on Sunday morning in Phoenix Park, was very confusing. The jury's verdict on the former was that he was killed by a shot fired by one of his comrades while on patrol duty. The verdict on the latter was that he was killed on his way home through Phoenix Park by a military patrol. To this latter verdict the jury added, "We consider that the military acted in a most heartless manner." Here the matter must rest unless further evidence is forthcoming. There was nothing to indicate that the affair had any political significance whatever and the inquest shed no further light on this point.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin's denunciation of the recent attack on Lord French was in extremely strong terms, for he declared it did not matter who committed this crime or whether it was done or attempted for personal spite, or political motives, or whether by Roman Catholic, Protestant, Nationalist, Unionist, Sinn Féiner, Hibernal or Free Mason, such a crime was murder.

Story of the Shooting

Monday.—At the inquest on Lieutenant Boast today, Corporal Boulton told how the lieutenant went out with a patrol on hearing shots behind the rose garden in the viceregal grounds. Mr. Kennedy was encountered some way down the main road toward the Phoenix Gate. He walked across the grass toward them and, although challenged, kept advancing. When within some six yards, two privates went to seize him and as he struggled and forced his hand in his pocket both Corporal Boulton and Private Barnewell fired.

Corporal Boulton also said that he saw six other men on the side of the road from which Mr. Kennedy had come and he and Private Barnewell kept these covered and fired some six shots at intervals while Private Haddell went for assistance. The civilians also fired a few shots. Two more civilians who approached from the other side of the road disappeared immediately. Corporal Boulton did not know who fired the shot which killed Lieutenant Boast.

Various Hunger Strikes

The hunger strike which had been in progress for some days before the holidays was naturally regarded seriously in the light of the recent order that hunger strikers would be left to their fate. The episode was possibly serious enough, but it had a characteristically Irish ending which did not get into the press. The strikers, it appears, consented to take food if allowed a bottle of porter per day, and this being agreed to, the strike ended. Another man in another jail tried the same plan but was reminded of the recent hunger striking order and was left to do as he chose; whereupon that strike ended also.

The motor drivers' strike is unchanged and a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is assured that if a vote were taken, there would be a big majority against the continuance of the strike, which is affecting some of the men very much.

Archbishop Gilmartin, preaching in the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Tuam, summoned the population to co-operate with the police forces in the country and denounced the raiders as disguised ruffians. He also denounced the Irish Education Bill as designed first to Anglicize and later perhaps to secularize the Irish primary schools.

Meantime, a study of the Irish press shows that the government proposals for Irish Home Rule recently outlined by the Prime Minister please no party, or, rather, that all sections condemn them emphatically.

## SOVIET THANKS TO BRITISH TRADE UNIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday).—A manifesto issued by the all-Russian Council of Trade Unions thanks the British Trade Union Congress for its resolution of December 10, regarding Russia, and welcomes the decision to send a deputation to Soviet Russia. The manifesto declares that such a deputation would be met at the frontier and given every opportunity of investigating "the proletarian dictatorship."

## VISCOUNT GREY QUITS WASHINGTON

State Department Hopes He Will  
Be Able to Clear Up Mis-  
understandings in Britain of  
Situation in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Viscount Grey of Fallodon, British Ambassador appointed on special mission to the United States, left Washington yesterday for New York and will sail for home on Saturday. More than eight weeks ago the Ambassador wrote to Lord Curzon, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, asking that he be called home for a conference with his government, in view of the hitch in the League of Nations program as a result of the contest between President Wilson and the opposition in the Senate.

Viscount Grey spent three months in Washington, and although he has not been able to see President Wilson on account of the latter's indisposition, he has had ample opportunity to familiarize himself with the situation in the United States. He has acted throughout as the British representative and has had frequent informal conferences with the outstanding leaders of both political parties.

Contact With State Department

Although he has not been able to see the President, and this fact is very generally regretted in official and diplomatic circles, Viscount Grey has been in constant communication with the State Department. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, was the principal guest at the last official function held by the British Ambassador at the Embassy here on Monday night. Thus, while Viscount Grey has not discussed the situation with President Wilson himself, there is no reason to doubt that he has been adequately informed of the Administration's viewpoint on the present deadlock regarding the foreign policy of the United States.

Viscount Grey took occasion to get in close touch with the viewpoint of the opposition in the Senate and conferred with the Republican leaders, including Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. During his stay here he has studiously avoided any public comment on international questions, although the future relations between Great Britain and the United States were freely discussed in his private conferences with officials and senators.

Rumors that the British Ambassador was chagrined at his failure to see President Wilson were said yesterday to be absolutely groundless. Viscount Grey and the Department of State frankly realized that with the present status of the League fight, discussion of United States foreign policy in relation to the League was futile. It was stated further that Viscount Grey's presence in London at this time would help the British Government and the general public to understand better the situation existing in the United States.

Misunderstandings in England

Officials at the department pointed out that statements by British authorities and in the British press showed considerable misunderstanding of the constitutional and political facts here, and added that Viscount Grey could perform no greater service than to clear up the atmosphere of misunderstandings. From personal contact with leaders of the different factions, the Ambassador is in a better position than his government, it was said, to appreciate that the attacks made on Great Britain during the Treaty debate indicated not so much deep-seated hostility to the Empire as antagonism to the League of Nations, and the willingness of politicians to use any pretext to discredit the proposed covenant.

One result of Viscount Grey's con-

ference with his government, it was intimated, may be postponement of action on the League of Nations until such time as it becomes definitely established whether or not the United States is to come into the League. He will be able to inform his government also with regard to American sentiment on other phases of international policy.

The Shantung Provision

In the course of informal conferences with leaders here Viscount Grey learned at first hand of the strong opposition to the Shantung provision of the Peace Treaty and of the general disapproval by this government of policies that might lead to the further aggravation of Japan at the expense of China.

Whether Viscount Grey will return to the United States could not be learned. Of his acceptability to this country and of the high esteem in which he is held here there is no doubt whatever. It is known, however, that he has no personal ambition for a diplomatic post, however important such a post might be. At the same time it is understood that he might return to Washington if his government was convinced that his further services would serve to strengthen the relations between the two countries.

The Viscount has been acting in his official capacity as Ambassador, although on account of the fact that he never presented his credentials to President Wilson he was referred to in diplomatic parlance as "the appointed Ambassador." This, however, did not affect his standing or his prestige in the diplomatic corps in Washington, where he was held in the highest respect and esteem and where his early departure is generally regretted.

## RUMOR OF OFFICIAL FRICTION DENIED

Robert Lansing, Secretary of  
State, Refutes Statements in  
Regard to the Relations Be-  
tween Himself and President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Revival by a New York newspaper of the reports of breaks between President Wilson and Col. E. M. House, and Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, is met by denials at the White House and Department of State. Officials at the White House say there is no change in the relations between the President and Colonel House so far as they are able to judge.

Secretary Lansing said there was not a word of truth in the report concerning his relations with the President. The assertion that he was not on speaking terms with President Wilson he dismissed with the statement that he was, perhaps, in more frequent communication with the President than any other Cabinet officer. These communications are made in writing, as Secretary Lansing has not seen the President personally since the President's indisposition began.

It was said at the White House that the President has in view a successor to Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, who announced recently that he would resign to take an attractive private position as soon as he could talk over the offer with the President.

## DIET OF CARINTHIA ASKS ITALIAN AID

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Tuesday).—The Diet of Carinthia has sent a delegation to Rome to ask Italy to occupy Klagenfurt, the capital of Carinthia, with a military force, on the ground that it is menaced by the Jugo-Slavs. The seat of government has been transferred to St. Veit.

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## AGREEMENT UPON TREATY IN SENATE IS EXPECTED SOON

Owing to Pressure From Both  
Sides, Senator Hitchcock May  
Compromise Without Con-  
sulting With President Wilson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An agreement on a compromise that will lead to the ultimate ratification of the Treaty of Peace and bring the United States into the League of Nations was anticipated by leaders on both sides of the Senate yesterday. While no definite understanding has been reached so far, the series of conferences held in the last week has brought the opposing elements together, and what each side expects by way of concessions has been thoroughly threshed out.

For one thing, Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska and minority leader, has been given definitely to understand that he must accept the Lodge program as the basis of any compromise that will secure ratification. The Nebraska Senator was at the same time notified that if he failed to submit a program of his own in his capacity as the Administration leader in the Senate, the mild reservation senators on the Republican side would support the Underwood proposal for a committee on conciliation which is not favored by Mr. Hitchcock, which is on the face of it a blow at his leadership.

Important Conferences

A conference of the Democratic members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will be held at Senator Hitchcock's residence tonight, the purpose of the gathering being to discuss the progress made so far. Administration leaders also will consider the proposals for a compromise which Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and majority leader, is expected to submit to Atlee Pomerene (D.), Senator from Ohio, at a conference scheduled to take place today. At the request of the Ohio Senator, the conference was postponed for a day yesterday. Senator Pomerene is one of the prominent Democrats who supported the President throughout the Treaty fight, but who was willing to vote for ratification on the best terms obtainable in the Senate. He expressed the hope that he and Senator Lodge might be able to agree on a compromise that would result in ratification.

White House Not to Be Consulted

Considerable importance attaches to this conference, as the majority leader is expected to stipulate what concessions he is prepared to make. He will also ask Senator Pomerene to line up enough Democrats to ratify the Treaty on the basis of his proposals.

The selection of the Ohio Senator as a conciliator and "go between" brought Senator Hitchcock to the capital after a few days' absence. He immediately resumed his conferences with the mild reservation senators. Under pressure from both sides of the Senate, Senator Hitchcock declared yesterday that he is now willing to go ahead and compromise with the Republicans without consulting the views of the White House, and to that extent "take a long chance" that President Wilson will accept whatever agreement is reached within the Senate itself, acting as an independent body responsible for the ratification of the Treaty.

"I will take a long chance on the President accepting whatever compromise reservations we can work out," said Mr. Hitchcock. "I'm working out a compromise, we, of course, are taking all the chances. The Republicans are not taking any. We are the only ones who would be embarrassed if the President would not deposit the ratification of the Treaty after the Senate had ratified it."

Senator Hitchcock conferred with Charles McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, for an hour and a half. Claude Swanson (D.), Senator from Virginia, was present during part of the conference. Senator Hitchcock later talked with W. S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa.

The Underwood Resolution

At the conclusion of the conference, Senator McNary said that Senator Underwood, who is opposing Senator Hitchcock for the position of Democratic leader, will call up his resolution providing for the appointment of a conciliation committee of 10 senators on January 5, when the Senate convenes.

Unless Senator Hitchcock, he said, shows a disposition in the meantime to hasten a compromise, he and several other Republican senators will vote for the Underwood proposal.

"I look for some developments within the next few days that will make an agreement possible," Senator McNary added.

Senator Hitchcock intimated that he would support the Underwood resolution if it is offered, but added that it would delay an agreement.

"I see no objection to adopting the Underwood resolution," said Mr. Hitchcock. "It would only delay an agreement, however. After it is adopted, and it might not be adopted for several days, the committee would have to be appointed, and then it would have to discuss the reservations from every angle."

The Nebraska senator asserted that



he fully expects a compromise to be agreed upon before the end of January. He added, however, that there is little prospect of one before January 15, when constitutional prohibition becomes effective.

## French and America's Action

The "Temps" Analyzes Sympathetically Reservations of Senate

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—In a recent issue the "Temps" devoted a long article to the discussion of the American Senate's reservations to the League of Nations and the Peace Treaty. In discussing them it says that since American intervention greatly contributed to victory, it is undeniable that American abstention might compromise the benefits to be derived from victory.

The Senate's reservations, in the opinion of the "Temps," contain nothing to cause the Allies to reject an American ratification of the Peace Treaty offered under these reservations; which, it adds, contain "some very wise interpretations which we may well be interested in sanctioning."

In the first article of the "Temps" of Versailles, which is also by the first article of the covenant of the League of Nations, it is stipulated that any member of the League can retire after two years' notice, if it has fulfilled its international obligations, including those of the present pact.

The reservation of the Senate stipulating that the United States will be the sole judge as to whether all its international obligations have been fulfilled, does not appear to the "Temps" as being opposed to the Treaty, and it even wonders what power could possibly retain the United States in the Society of Nations if after a previous notice of two years they desired to leave it.

Alluding to those articles of the Treaty regarding armed intervention and concerning which the Senate declares that such intervention could only be contemplated with the full knowledge that the Congress in virtue of the Constitution has the exclusive power to declare war, the "Temps" fully approves this reservation, as it is obvious that no treaty could constrain the United States to make use of their armed forces without the approval of Congress.

The "Temps" also approves the eleventh reservation of the Senate claiming that the United States should be free to judge whether it is inadvisable to interrupt commercial and other relations with a nation which declares war, contrary to the pact of the Society of Nations. It next analyzes the fourth and fifth reservations and states that France cannot object to the United States affirming their resolve to be the sole interpreters of the Monroe Doctrine.

Nor can the "Temps" find reason to object to the eighth reservation, stating that the restrictions bearing on the commercial relations of the United States with Germany, made by the commission on reparations, will only be valid after being sanctioned by Congress. Nor can France, it says, object to the fourteenth reservation by which the United States will not consider itself bound by the decision of the Society of Nations when one of the countries of the society has gained the passage of measures, in which it is interested, thanks to the votes of the dominions or of other countries bound to it politically.

As for the famous reservation concerning Shantung, this overthrows nothing, since China had refused to sign. The "Temps" concludes by saying that the reservations of the American Senate are not a disavowal of the task accomplished by the Conference of Paris, nor do they signify that the United States is to take no further interest either in Europe or in the peace.

## Church Peace Union for Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The trustees of the Church Peace Union have adopted resolutions urging the United States Senate to reconcile its differences and to ratify the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations covenant. "To the end that the world may turn to the great constructive tasks that lie immediately before it."

## TRANSPORT WORKERS REACH AGREEMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A delegate conference of the Transport Workers Federation decided today to accept the employers' proposal for an inquiry under the Industrial Courts Act, into their claim for 16s. per day as a minimum rate of pay for dock and warehouse workers.

The terms of reference provide that the court of inquiry shall consist of seven members, three to be nominated by each side with a chairman appointed by the Labor Minister. The federation will be represented by Harry Gosling, Ben Tillet, and Robert Williams.

## BELGIAN ARMY TO BE 100,000, NOT 1,000,000

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Tuesday).—The Belgian War Minister has issued a denial of the recent statement that 1,000,000 men will be called up for military service next year. The figure quoted in the Chamber was 100,000, and the mistake seems to have been due to a misprint.

## MR. POINCARÉ TO VISIT BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Tuesday).—(Havas).—Raymond Poincaré, the President of France, will visit Belgium during the latter part of January at the invitation of King Albert.

## NEED IS SHOWN FOR GOOD WILL IN EGYPT

Viscount Milner Issues Statement of Commission's Purpose—Many Egyptians Are Having Interviews With Its Members

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CAIRO, Egypt (Monday).—Viscount Milner took the anticipated step today of issuing a statement declaring that the commission of which he is the leader had been sent out to reconcile the Egyptian aspirations with the interests of Britain and other nations. With good will he was convinced that the objects of both sides were attainable. The commission wished to end friction and he requested all Egyptians, whether representatives or individuals, to approach freely and express their opinions.

The area was not restricted as without frankness it would be difficult to secure any understanding.

It is to be hoped that the above communiqué will have a good effect. It appears to have been well received by the Egyptians. The commission's prospects at any rate are not nearly so gloomy as the result of the failure to make a fiasco of its arrival and of the collapse of the general strike. Moreover, the threatened boycott has not come off.

Well-informed Egyptians are quite awake to the possibilities of prejudicing their side by abstention from contact with the mission and many Egyptians have been having interviews with the mission which interviews the members of the mission communicate to each other. Of course no Egyptian admits having even unofficial interviews with the mission, but such interviews are happening nevertheless and it may not be long before responsible Egyptians in general defy the students and other would-be intimidators and formally and publicly communicate with Lord Milner and his colleagues.

The extremists, of course, remain intransigent. It is, of course, difficult for them to climb down from their demand for complete independence, but there is evidence that some of them are weakening. The mission is prepared to hear any point of view from the extremists as well as from others. It is working very hard. For the past 12 days, consecutively, it has been engaged in sifting material which it found awaiting it and in investigating the administrative methods of the government departments. In such spare time as they have the members of the mission move about the city like ordinary visitors. Meantime, the situation here is quiet.

## MAHSUDS YIELD TO INDIAN GOVERNMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The Mahsuds, the strongest section of the Waziris, whose country lies between the upper Indus and the Afghanistan border, have surrendered, and this should be the termination of the fighting with the remaining tribes. It was in June that the Mahsuds, who had shown no disposition to rally to the cry of "Holy War" during the Afghan trouble, began their characteristic raiding operations until the Government of India decided upon drastic action, which included systematic aeroplane attacks on tribal villages.

These operations were put into effect after the tribal council had rejected the British terms. Finally this month troops were marched right into the Mahsuds country, and on December 19 and 21 the Mahsuds inflicted some severe reverses on two Indian battalions. However, they suffered severely themselves and by this time were weakening. When they would have held out long except for promises by local Afghan agents of help from Afghanistan, which did not materialize, seems unlikely. Finally, on Saturday, they submitted to the proposed terms, which include an unopposed march through their country and the payment of fines and surrender of their rifles.

## SCOTS SAY MACBETH TRADUCES THE RACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Following the action of the Newark (New Jersey) board of education in barring the "Merchant of Venice" from the curriculum of the public schools, at the request of Jews who believe the characterization of Shylock slanders their race, the League of Scottish Veterans of the World War has adopted resolutions demanding that, to remove anti-Scottish prejudice, "Macbeth" also be barred from public schools as traducing "the glorious clan of the Macbeths and the whole Scottish race."

The league considers "that if the Jewish gabardine is to be cleansed by the American board of education, the stain should likewise be removed from the Scottish kilt."

## MASONS REFUSE HALL TO RADICALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The cancellation of the lease for Aryan Grotto Temple auditorium here for a recent date, when it was learned that it was to be used for a radical meeting, is said to indicate the attitude of Masonry toward radicalism. Harry W. Ordway, secretary of the Aryan Grotto Temple, in explaining this action, said: "The Aryan Grotto Temple is used as an auditorium for the Aryan Grotto, an organization

composed of Masons, but we sometimes rent it to others when we are not using it. We, however, see to it that it is not used for purposes of which the craft does not approve. The lease for the night in question was given to a man unknown to us. When I read an item in the paper, saying that Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, who have been deported, were scheduled to speak in the Grotto on that night, we canceled the lease."

## WORKERS TO CLAIM VOICE IN INDUSTRY

Royal Meeker, Labor Statistician, Forecasts a Determined Effort of Employees to Take an Actual Part in Management

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The only things that employees will be satisfied with is employee participation in the management of industry, Royal Meeker, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics, told the members of the American Economic Association here yesterday. Employees, he said, will not be content with the management of things that have nothing to do directly with management. That may stop far short of any soviet organization to a relatively limited field.

"I do know a tremendously creative force is here," continued the commissioner. "It has been blocked off by big business. Every incentive to make the worker produce to his utmost has been cut off."

Mr. Meeker said that he had made as wide an examination of the various plans of industrial council, or works council, or employees' representation, as it had been possible for him to make, and that he was convinced that Labor would not be satisfied by such means. He remarked that absenteeism in industry contributed much to the industrial unrest of the day. To a question whether unrest existed among the masses of the workers, he replied that most of the laborers do feel the unrest and that they "were not going to be satisfied by any toy given them."

The address of the commissioner of statistics brought on an animated discussion. Several of the speaker's followers represented corporations which were trying out plans of employee representations which they felt were showing gratifying results. The same report came from Colonel Jordan, in charge of the United States arsenal at Rock Island, Illinois.

The term "industrial democracy" did not find favor among them for what they were doing. On the contrary, they plainly declared that works councils, or by whatever other name the plan went by, did not hold forth an industrial panacea.

Colonel Jordan sought to define his expectation as a "cooperative attempt to apply common sense to industrial plants' relationship."

The works at the Rock Island arsenal conducted by the ordinance department of the United States Army proved interesting in its exposition. Colonel Jordan said the plan took no administrative responsibility from the management of the arsenal, but provided an easy means of bringing a complaint quickly to the man who should take care of it. Best of all, it was a mechanism for taking care, at their source, and in good season, of matters so important to the workman. "It is not a cure for industrial ills," said Colonel Jordan. "It is simply a means of obtaining organized team work."

Later on, Prof. I. B. Cross of the University of California, said that in many plants employers were putting in shop committees to break up the unions. He observed that there was at present no marked tendency toward industrial unionism in the country. He pointed out that the I. W. W. was urging industrial unionism.

"Let the employer put in workshop committees to break up the unions, let him thus destroy the trades union idea and develop industrial thinking among his employees," said Professor Cross.

## NEW FREIGHT RATES ON BRITISH RAILWAYS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The Ministry of Transport has at last raised the railway freight rates by various percentages from 100 per cent on small parcels and returned empties to 25 per cent, plus an additional flat rate per ton, on coke, coal, and such commodities. Explaining these increases, the Ministry of Transport states that £50,000,000 yearly will thus be raised and that consequently the state subsidy, which amounts to that figure, will cease. The ministry argues that if the public thus pays more as consumers, it will pay less as taxpayers and there should consequently be no increase in the cost of living.

These increases have been expected for some time, freight rates having been artificially kept at the pre-war level throughout the whole war. The consequence has been an increased popularity of the railways for carrying goods, which has tended to cause the congestion and dislocation of transport from which the country is now suffering. The increase of freight rates should tend to revive the use of coastwise shipping and other competitive methods of transportation, thus relieving the present extraordinary congestion of goods dumped at the chief ports, and thereby perhaps tending to lower the cost of living.

## ATTORNEY ACTS AS SUB-COMMITTEE

Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico Reports Testimony Heard by Him as Laid Before Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—F. J. Kearful, a Texas attorney, acted yesterday as a sub-committee of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate and in that capacity heard testimony in which Carranza officials were assailed for their alleged hostility to the United States. Mr. Kearful is counsel for the sub-committee that is investigating American-Mexican relations.

Mr. Kearful conducted the investigation yesterday single-handed. The resolution authorizing the sub-committee to conduct an inquiry permits it to employ counsel, but there is speculation as to whether it authorizes an outside lawyer to conduct a Senate investigation while the actual members of the sub-committee are seeking data on the border. The question is left to the discretion of the investigator, but the competency of the tribunal. A statement issued from the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico said:

"Louis Cabrera, Minister of Finance in the Mexican Cabinet under President Venustiano Carranza, is committed to the policy that Americans must be driven from Mexico, according to testimony given to the Senate investigating committee investigating the Mexican situation by Michael J. Smith, a lawyer from Yucatan. Mr. Smith was questioned by F. J. Kearful, counsel for the committee. He declared that the Carranza Minister had made his views on Americans in Mexico very clear."

Now the testimony was given to F. J. Kearful and not to the Senate sub-committee investigating the Mexican situation. The statement did not make this clear, so that the question of competency looms large, whatever may be the truth of the charges made against Mr. Cabrera. The incident, it is said, bears a strong similarity to the charges made by Republican senators to the effect that a certain group at the White House had "usurped" President Wilson's functions during the latter's alleged absence from his official duties.

Considering the delicacy of the relations between Mexico and the United States and the seriousness of the charges to which publicity is given, it will probably be conceded that the competency or non-competency of the tribunal before which the allegations are made should be firmly and definitely established.

## Ruling in Jenkins Case

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—The Mexican Supreme Court has ruled that the Federal District Court of Puebla has jurisdiction in the case of William O. Jenkins, American consular agent, at liberty on bail pending trial for alleged collusion with his bandit abductors. The ruling, however, was confined to the one point of jurisdiction and the Supreme Court did not direct that the case be tried in the federal court, or that the State Court of Puebla, which first directed Mr. Jenkins' imprisonment, was entirely without authority. In fact, the ruling was interpreted as meaning the State Court is still competent to conduct the trial, though Mr. Jenkins may now enter a new petition for transfer of his case to the Federal District Court.

## Promise to Free Sailors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Mexican authorities at Mazatlan, Mexico, promised the United States consul at that city that Harry V. Leonard and Harry O. Martin, members of the crew of the U. S. S. Pocumoke, who were imprisoned on November 12 on a charge of attacking a Mexican, would be released yesterday without further penalty.

The Consul reported that everything possible had been done in the interest of the two sailors; that they had been furnished by the consulate with two wholesome meals daily since the Pocumoke left Mazatlan, and that they had received fruit, sweets, and reading matter from the consulate.

## NEW YEAR FESTIVITY PLANNED IN BERLIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Monday).—Unusual celebrations are announced in all the leading hotels and restaurants in Berlin for Wednesday night and the public generally appears to be planning to make the end of the year the occasion for great festivities. Various newspapers condemn this attitude as unsuited to the seriousness of the times and in the course of long reviews of the year 1919, declare that Germany's position has never been as hopeless as at present.

One of Germany's leading publicists, Mr. von Geisach, says that the future of Germany is sadder beyond description. "The German Republic," he writes, "still holds together but it is not stable. Its strength consists largely in the fact that Germany used to have not one but 25 monarchs and the monarchist Party can find no aspirant to the throne on whom they can concentrate. Many ordinary citizens say that things were better under the former Emperor William, but no monarchist, for instance, would move a finger to bring the Hohenzollerns back to Berlin."

Several newspapers state that the severest crisis that the new Germany will have to face will be when the

allied powers call on her to hand over the alleged war criminals. The government organ, the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," again warns the entente that chaos and a great reactionary movement will follow the entente's attempt to try German officers and the officials who are "wanted." On the other hand, the Socialist newspapers declare that the German workmen feel no interest in this question.

## FRESH DEADLOCK IN IRONMOLDERS' STRIKE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—With a view to finding a solution for the fresh deadlock which arose in the ironmolders' dispute, when the parties were well within sight of a settlement, owing to the employers insisting upon including in the national settlement the settlement of a local dispute, Sir David Shackleton, the permanent Secretary of the Labor Ministry, today had an interview with Arthur Henderson, M.P., president of the Ironfounders Society, with reference to the position. The Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee is also lending its assistance, and today decided to invite the unions concerned in the ironmolders' and the local dispute at West Bromwich to meet in London tomorrow to discuss the possibility of arranging another conference with the employers.

Monday.—During the holiday period Sir David Shackleton has been in consultation with Sir Allan Smith, M.P., and Arthur Henderson, M.P., in an effort to find a way toward the settlement of the ironmolders' strike. The Ministry is fully aware of the seriousness of the continuance of the dispute and has watched the whole matter closely. It is understood that there may be important developments shortly.

## ALLIES TAKING STEPS TO RELIEVE AUSTRIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—It is stated that immediate steps are being taken by England, France, and Italy, in conjunction with the new central European states, to give relief to Austria. From Italy, grain is being sent to Vienna, and England is sending large consignments of fats and other food-stuffs.

Meanwhile Tzecho-Slovakia, Jugoslavia, and Poland have arranged between them to release, for conveyance to Austria, large numbers of railway trucks and other means of transport, and it is confidently expected that in these ways suffering in Austria will be lessened considerably. The measures now being taken are of a purely temporary character, however, owing to the fact that the United States still remains aloof. It is held that until America cooperates with the other allied nations regarding the former enemy countries, nothing of a permanent nature can be attempted.

## COMMISSION MEMBERS' NAMES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—According to a German wireless message, the German press publishes the names of four members of the commission which the International Executive Committee, at its London meeting, decided to send to Germany, in order to study political and economic conditions and to report on them. The commission consists of Mr. Mistral for France, Mr. Viband for Holland, Arthur Henderson for England, and Camille Huysmans for Belgium.

## REBELS MAY PAY WAR COST

LIMA, Peru.—Property of rebels and conspirators against the new constitutional government may be confiscated to an amount sufficient to pay expenses incident to quelling a rebellion or conspiracy, and to meet the damages sustained by public and private interests, under a law passed last week by the National Assembly. The law is retroactive from July 1. Authorization was given the government to float a loan for \$750,000 for public work on the port of Callao.

## SCHOOL APPROPRIATION ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The board of estimate yesterday heard the recommendation of the city comptroller for appropriations of \$15,000,000 for the erection of 27 new public schools with seating capacity of 62,455.

## DICTATORSHIP OF WORKERS OPPOSED

Dean of University of Chicago Declares Disaster Would Follow Domination by One Class—Common Sense as Antidote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The impossibility of a proletarian dictatorship bringing in universal brotherhood as its Communist advocates promise, was asserted by Albion W. Small, dean of the University of Chicago, at the convention of the American Sociological Society here yesterday. Dean Small said disaster would follow domination by one class.

"All my life I have been under suspicion of the class that paid my salary, because I have done my best to expose the fallacies of capitalism and the sins of capitalists," said Dean Small. "In my opinion, in spite of the unconfessed fallacies of capitalism and the unrepented sins of capitalists, you and I and all of us who want a just, democratic reconstruction of society have less to fear at this moment from unregenerate capitalism than we have from hair-brained proletarianism."

## A Definition of Communism

"Contemporary Communistic proletarianism has transposed into the sap of Marxism the deadly strain of doctrine that all wisdom and all virtue is the monopoly of the worker. This Communist proletarianism, which is triturating itself into the mental food and drink of all of us, is the chimera that if we only disfranchise economically and politically everybody except the manual worker, we shall thereby not only remove the technical hindrances to maximum economic production; we shall not only have bread and cake and all the time there is for everybody; but we shall henceforth have no more rivalries, no jealousies, no grabs, no exploitation, but the era of never wasting efficiency and of super-abounding brotherly love will have arrived."

"My contribution to the discussion is a warning against this contagious Communist superstition. The only antidote, if there is an antidote, is the time-honored common sense that it takes all sorts of people to make a world. We shall never stabilize a race and class society. The interests of capitalism and oligarchies and priestocracies and plutocracies and autocracies may in turn have their little day of dominance."

## Expend of the Past

"It is conceivable that in spots we shall make room for the turn of laborocracy. But it is inconceivable that in this case, any more than in the others, the law of the instability of the fractionable will be repeated. We must reject, as vetoed by the nature of things, any scheme of human improvement based upon the principle of permanent domination of anybody by anybody. Dictatorship is an expedient of the past, not an ideal for the future. Every activity which tends to secure or enlarge or enrich human life in general should entitle the agent of that activity to the full franchise of his mental and moral influence in cooperative control of the whole complex of human processes. In one respect society is like a gyroscope. It is a compounding of motions. The goal toward which enlightened men of good will are bound to aim is not a dreary vast of world population, each unit as interchangeable with every other as two grains of Sahara sand. The only democracy worth having, the only tolerable human society, whatever we choose to call it, will be a teamwork between as many different types of people as functions can be found for in a harmonized world. No matter by how many millions we multiply a single note, it will never make a psalm of life."

## DR. BUTLER'S STAND ON PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University and proposed as a Republican presidential candidate, has replied to questions put to him by the Anti-Saloon League, saying that although he has long been opposed to the saloon as a public nuisance, he has not supported prohibition because he does not believe it either a just or a

proper way to deal with the problem. But as part of the law of the land, he says, the prohibition amendment has the same claim to the respect and obedience of the people as other constitutional provisions. He adds, however, that constitutional prohibition may still be debated in the Congress or argued in the courts, but for the executive department of the national government, it is a closed issue.

## MORE EXECUTIONS IN BUDAPEST REPORTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—According to a German wireless message, nine more terrorists, including Dr. Laszlo and Corvin, were executed in Budapest on Monday, despite the British Ambassador's protest. The message adds that the Russian Soviet Government has threatened counter measures by wireless and that the representatives of Italian cities now in Vienna have also telegraphed their protest.

## GERMAN FINANCE MINISTER'S CHARGES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday).—In the new trial that has been instituted by the Finance Minister, Matthias Erzberger, against the former Finance Minister, Dr. Charles Helfferich, the latter, it is understood, will produce charges against Mr. Erzberger which are said to be of an extremely grave nature.

## RAISING LIMIT ON HOMESTEADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—A bill received its first reading which removes the valuation limit of \$1800 at present set on a homestead or urban home. When the original act was passed a couple of years ago which prevented a married man disposing of or mortgaging his homestead without his wife's consent, homestead meant not only the farm home of 160 acres, but the residence of a married man anywhere in the Province, in city, village, or town. The limit of \$1800 has been found too low as it is impossible to protect part of a home where the value is greater than \$1800. The limit was increased some time ago to \$3000, and now the valuation is being withdrawn altogether.

## WOOD HEADQUARTERS OPENED

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Headquarters of the organization promoting the candidacy of Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood for the Republican presidential nomination, yesterday was established at the Congress Hotel. William C. Proctor of Cincinnati took charge of the campaign.

## Scarcity

THE supply of Oriental Pearls extends to countless shops and to innumerable cities—one may buy them anywhere. The supply of Tecla Pearls is limited and restricted—there is only one shop in New York, and only two in all the Americas, where one may buy them.

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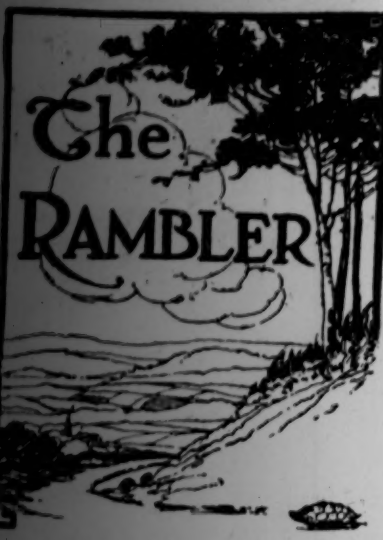
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## In Which the Round Table Discusses a Popular Fallacy

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

You were correct in making the remark the other afternoon, stranger, that the reopening of the Grove of Academe has brought with it full attendance at The Round Table once more. Now that the maples are again aflame upon our Attle Hills and the nights are "drawing in," as our local saying has it, the old crowd gather in full strength the while Cat o' paws pile up the hickory logs upon the hearth, to celebrate the return of things-as-they-should-be. The last man is back from the banks of a far river what time Troy had fallen. Not since an August day many, many months ago have we all been seen together at The Round Table, for some hurried away at the first coming of the great news. It gave you an odd feeling, did it not, stranger, to look at the circle of faces about the plain oak table, and to recall the varied experiences and changes of fortune that the recent years had brought them. Who would have guessed, five years ago, that the mild-mannered young man in glasses, half hidden behind Nestor's huge bulk in the corner, would earn a Croix de Guerre with palms, and be the subject of a military dispatch?—he whose only words had been, "I thank you," or, "I hope I don't intrude," as he took his usual seat. Would you have picked, five years ago, that other young man, with the boyish smile, as an international expert on certain important problems of the Peace Conference? It was, of course, the Bondsman who summed it all up most pithily. "Well," he said, with his accustomed air of finality, as he joined the company, "it all goes to show you never know your luck."

This statement stirred the Anthropologist deeply. "Luck!" he snorted. "There is no such thing as luck." It was the verbal bombshell we needed, to dissipate our desultory conversation, and turn our afternoon into a debate. The Bondsman, who carries a mascot with him when he plays golf, was most deeply outraged by this attack upon his cherished faith. "Do you mean to tell me," he belatedly, in simulated wrath, "that when I made a perfect drive on the fourteenth this afternoon, and the ball struck a pebble on the fairway and rolled into a trap, that that wasn't luck? And had luck, at that? It cost me the hole."

"I mean just that," retorted the Anthropologist. "Your ball went into the trap because it was driven with exactly the force and accuracy necessary to make it strike the pebble."

"You can call it what you like; I call it rotten luck," muttered the unconvinced Bondsman. "You seem to think I tried to hit the stone with my drive."

"It is just there that the popular fallacy concerning luck comes in," the Anthropologist went on. "You might drive fifty times from the same tee, and never hit the stone again. But that does not alter the fact that in one instance your aim was perfect."

The Bondsman took refuge in writing a telegram, a method he had of apparently expressing contempt for an opponent's argument. One of the unsolved mysteries of The Round Table (it was you, stranger, who introduced this digression) was what important information the Bondsman's numerous telegrams could possibly contain. The Poet had once nursed a plan to bribe the waiter to make clandestine copies of these missives, but the plot had never been executed. The only fact we were certain about was that the cost of them was set down upon the Bondsman's expense account, and did not come out of his own scrippage. So much the Poet had elicited by a casual question.

The Anthropologist, always combative when he chose at all to talk, turned to the others. "Is there any man here who believes in luck?" he challenged. There was no immediate reply, for, as an antagonist, he was by no means to be despised. Nestor threatened some premonitory rumblings, since any pause in the conversation was always welcomed by him as an opportunity to lay the case of the island of Hibernia before the assembly. It was equally an unwritten rule of The Round Table to anticipate his orations at their earliest inception.

The Poet chose the lesser martyrdom and offered himself as a sacrifice. "I believe in certain kinds of luck," he said, tapping his teeth with the pencil with which he had been polishing a lyric. "On some days I write poems that I can sell; other days I produce equally good poems, but they turn out quite unsalable. There must be some luck in this, if one had but the trick to see it."

"That isn't luck," asserted the Bondsman. "You can't compare writing to luck. Writing is what they call inspiration."

"I thank you very much for your definition," the Poet smiled, ironically. "I have often wondered what 'writing' was. By the way, who are 'they'—friends of yours?"

"You can't get funny with me, because I don't like your sense of humor," the Bondsman came back.

"I'm not talking about rhymes, I'm talking about luck."

"You don't seem to have made much progress with your theme," the Poet murmured. "What is luck?"

"There are two kinds of luck, good and bad," the Bondsman dogmatized. "Good luck is following a hunch. Bad luck comes when you haven't got a hunch."

"I never heard a more lucid statement," the Poet remarked, gravely. "The whole matter is now perfectly clear to me. Again, I thank you."

The Anthropologist intervened. "When you two are through talking nonsense, I should like again to say, there is no such thing as luck. To speak of our affairs as governed by luck is to make the poorest kind of apology for our own ineptitude."

"I like that word 'ineptitude,'" the Bondsman said, approvingly, as he took a little book from an inside pocket and looked through its pages. The book was stamped in gold lettering, "The Pocket Writer's Companion, or, Words You Don't Know."

"Our friend, the Poet, thinks he has luck, because on certain days he writes well, and on other days badly," the Anthropologist continued. "The fact is that the quality of our work varies as a result of many complicated factors. If we were severe self-critics, we should recognize this fact, and not excuse ourselves by calling it luck."

"Of course, I agree with you," the Poet said. "My only desire was to start a discussion. Yet it is curious how tenaciously the average man believes in luck."

"The average man will do anything rather than face facts," the Anthropologist explained. "Particularly is this true at a time of great crisis such as the world has just passed through. War seems so haphazard a thing to the individual concerned in its intricate maze that he can see no semblance of order in it. Only yesterday, I read a statement seriously made by a high German general, that war is a matter of luck. If the general says that, can you blame the private? Of course, the truth is that the more complicated a problem is, the greater opportunity there is for making an error of judgment. War is the most complicated of all problems, and when we err in it, we console ourselves by talking about luck. But if we were in possession of all the information about any given problem, there would be no luck in it. For example, if my friend on my right had known this afternoon that there was a stone lying on the fairway, so many yards from the tee, and that the swing and direction of his drive would cause his ball accurately to hit it, he would have paused, in order to alter the direction before striking the ball. Not knowing all this, he drives, and hits the rock. Then he comes here, and complains of his luck."

"That's a fine theory, and I shall have a good laugh on you, the next time I see you clanking your way out of a bunker," the Bondsman growled. "I won't come up to you and say, 'hard luck, old man.' I shall tell you that you are displaying your usual ineptitude, and are not in possession of all the necessary facts about the game of golf."

The Round Table laughed in concert, for, as often happens, it was generally felt that the Bondsman had scored. The Anthropologist's game of golf was a by-word among us.

"I am not denying that we do many things inefficiently," the Anthropologist laughed with us. "I am only protesting against our attributing our own inefficiency to bad luck. If we could abolish this facile excuse, we should all be better off."

"It is such a pleasure to be inefficient, sometimes," the Poet sighed. "True, that is why I play golf."

"I like that word 'ineptitude' best," the Bondsman said, as he arose to leave us. "I'm going to spring it tomorrow on the Armorer, the first time he foibles a putt. It will probably cost me a dinner, but it will be worth it. 'Ineptitude'—that's a corker!" And the Bondsman went off down the passage, shaking his head and repeating to himself, with every outward sign of joy, this acquisition to his vocabulary.

"It's lucky I dropped in, today," the Poet began, and stopped abruptly. "Come to think of it, it isn't luck," he added, "because I am always here, on an afternoon, I believe you are right," he concluded.

The Anthropologist nodded, and we adjourned for dinner.

## THE REMNANTS OF THE YAQUI INDIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PHOENIX, Arizona.—"As a Mexican people, the Yaquis have passed," was the declaration made here by a prominent business man of the international border, commenting upon press reports of a victory recently claimed for the Mexicans over a Yaqui band. "Once," he continued, "there must have been 20,000 Yaquis. Some were shipped to Yucatan, but most of the remainder, after privations mainly due to the taking of their agricultural lands, have departed from Mexico."

It is claimed that three-fourths of the remaining northern Yaquis, or about 3000, now are in Arizona, including nearly all the families. Fully 2000 are in the Salt River Valley, prospering in the picking of cotton or in farm work. They have a settlement of their own, Guadalupe, a few miles south of Tempe, and this settlement today may be considered the capital of the once great Yaqui nation. It has its own church, and business houses and celebrates all Yaqui feasts after ancient custom and with tribal dances.

Despite their history, the Yaquis here are known as docile and industrious people. Very rarely do they appear in the petty courts. They are valued on the farms as willing and strong and, save on feast days, usually keep at work steadily.

## THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

By SIR HENRY LUCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTMINSTER, England (November 26).—Mr. Lloyd George varies his method of enjoying his weekly "day out" by answering questions in the House of Commons. He began by lumping them together and making a fragmentary speech in general reply. Using the phrase in a parliamentary sense, the consequent gnashing of teeth by questioners was appalling and has had appreciable effect. The class of private member who daily seeks gratuitous advertisement in the newspapers by addressing questions to ministers, is not satisfied with one reply. He proceeds to administer what are known as supplementary questions, and obtains what is spoken of in newspaper offices as displayed advertisement.

Mr. Speaker Gully put his foot down upon this practice with marked saving of public time and the avoidance of angry scenes. The present speaker, taking a different view, is not as a rule disposed to stop the persistent and frequently irrelevant interjections. In conversation on the subject he once explained to the grounds on which he takes the course. He is of opinion that extension of conversation by question and answer upon a controversial subject sometimes saves off formal debate, and so in the end saves time. Longer experience has had the effect of modifying his views, occasionally inducing him peremptorily to cut short lengthened conversation which, among other irregularities, shuts out batches of questions on the paper which cannot be reached within the limited time allotted to questions. The Premier has partially at least, reverted to the custom of answering questions separately. As they number between half a hundred and three score, they practically monopolize what is known as the question hour, and demand for its extension is increasing.

### Financial Outlook

Sir Robert Horne, the Labor Minister, shares the optimism of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to the immediate future, stretching to the financial condition of the country. He talks hopefully of a movement in trade already commenced which will enable the nation to bear the colossal burdens laid on its shoulders by the war, aggravated by wasteful extravagance in the spending departments. Mr. Chamberlain is encouraged in his sanguine mood by a succession of subsidies to the Exchequer in the form of estate duties. One just fallen due amounts to a little under £500,000. The precise sum is £450,000, with possible increase on the levy should persons provisionally valued for probate exceed the amount at present ascertained.

In recent debate in Congress on the war taxation levied, the plight of the moneyed man in the United States was described in vivid language. "I have," said one, "been held up, held down, sandbagged, walked on, flattened out, and squeezed. First by the United States Government for federal war tax Liberty loan bonds, third stamps, war savings stamps; then for state, county and other taxes, capital stock tax and auto tax, and by every society and organization that inventive mind can invent and extract from whatever I may or may not possess." The British income tax payer who starts to keep house on a residuum of 14s. in the pound, with augmented rates and trebled prices of the necessities of life, is in sympathy with his transatlantic brother.

### Unemployment Dole Cease

Antagonism toward the government on the part of the Labor members in the House of Commons is further inflamed by discontinuance of the unemployment dole which for more than 12 months has hampered the Labor market by keeping loafing at its gate tens of thousands of men and women who preferred pensions to hardly earned wages. On this question a plain story of personal experience is worth a page of general comment.

Early in the war a country neighbor received brief notice of quitance from his gardener whom he had for many years employed at a rate of wages fixed by the man himself. In reply to inquiry he learnt that his gardener had engaged himself to work on an aerodrome at wages at least double what he was receiving. The place of work being two miles distant from the town he, with two or three other recruits, were conveyed thither in a specially chartered motorbus, being brought home in the afternoon by the same unfamiliar conveyance. His work was that of an ordinary navvy, digging out trenches and occasionally refilling them, his service to the community as a skilled laborer being meanwhile lost.

My friend, meeting the man in the street shortly after the armistice, timidly inquired whether he was disposed to return to his old job. "Not 'arf," was the smiling reply, and he proceeded to explain how, being relieved of his work, he was in accordance with the terms of his engagement paid a weekly sum until he found employment elsewhere. "And you know sir," he added, "they give me more than you did." This is one of the doles which ceased this week. I fancy that already the scarcity of gardeners, one of the serious difficulties of country life, has been partially relieved by the addition of an applicant for work.

### MAPPING THE UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A recent discussion of the relation of topographic information to the industrial development of the United States leads to the surprising conclusion that about 60 per cent of the country is still unmapped, and points out further that with the Geological Survey, which is the largest mapping organization, proceeding at an esti-

imated rate of about 40 per cent of the area in 40 years, there is need of more speed. The thought is not cheering when taken in conjunction with more than 70 recent resignations in the Geological Survey, due to the high cost of living, and the fact that the government service provides a splendid training for geologists, to whom promoters of private enterprises are willing to pay higher salaries. Beginning modestly with a present annual expenditure of \$700,000, and working up by degrees, say, to a maximum of about \$4,500,000 in 1928, it is believed that the whole job could be done by 1932; and this program may be taken up by the states and the federal government in cooperation.

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

### The League of Nations

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

My attention was attracted by a very ably argued letter by Mr. Bicknell Young in The Christian Science Monitor of December 4, with reference to the League of Nations and our national self-respect. The subject was so carefully approached and so logically handled that one would be forced to accept the conclusions drawn if he could be sure that the premises upon which the arguments were based were true and accurate. Unfortunately for the value of the arguments, they were built upon faulty premises.

The first premise of importance, if I rightly read the letter, was this, that Mr. Wilson acted in opposition to an express provision of our national Constitution because he "at no time sought the advice of the Senate in making this, the greatest of all treaties, and in that respect he stands alone among the distinguished men who have occupied the presidential chair."

As a matter of fact, Mr. Wilson has sought the advice and consent of the Senate in this matter in exactly the same fashion followed in similar circumstances by his distinguished predecessors. It is obvious to the most casual thinker that it would be impracticable, if not impossible, for a President to ask for advice and consent of the Senate as to each individual item of a treaty while it was in process of being put together. The common-sense thing to do—the thing that was done in this case, as in all other cases of the kind—is to find a record—would be for the President to make the treaty on his own responsibility, and after it had assumed tangible entity, submit it to the Senate for advice and consent. Such advice and consent might or might not include amendments or reservations. And let it be pointed out here that the President has never said there must be no amendments or reservations. He did say that, in his opinion, the Treaty and League would be "difficult to amend," and he also said that he was not opposed to clarifying the reservations offered by friends of the Treaty. He was unalterably opposed, and rightly so, to emasculating amendments or reservations which would send the whole thing back to the Peace Conference, there to start an endless bickering which would have every prospect of continuing until the world burned.

So that while all are ready to admit that not all of the President's ideals were embodied in the Treaty and League—not all of his fourteen points are there—we ought to be thoughtful enough to marvel that out of the welter of the conflict of the opposing desires and ambitions of as many nations, there emerged, for the first time in the world's history, a Treaty and League glorified with a large measure of justice and a goodly measure of good will!

Contrary to the assertion in Mr. Young's letter, the Monroe Doctrine has been thoroughly safeguarded by an express provision in the League of Nations covenant. He is also mistaken in thinking that the covenant could by any stretch of the imagination be construed to vitiate any function of our government conferred by the Constitution, such as the power of Congress to declare war. The League may "advise" as to ways and means, but can never command any nation to do anything. The whole structure is based upon the theory that all right-thinking nations want the same thing, viz., to avoid war and to cooperate in the paths of peace and civilization.

(Signed) PHIDELEAH RICE, Accredited Speaker for the League to Enforce Peace, Boston, Massachusetts, December 15, 1919.

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## MUSIC WITH THE MOVIES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"People will one day come to see that the movies are an institution and not a frivolous way for wasting money. But in order that those movies may become an institution, worthy of the name, they must be improved, built up, developed, made effective. You understand, of course, that I use the term 'movies' in the connection of the entire entertainment, not only the pictures but all the things that go with it to make up an evening's program."

Hugo Riesenfeld, the author and finisher of the policy of the two most pretentious motion picture theaters in the country, sat hunched up in an obscure seat in a dimmed theater where his first venture in musical comedy was being given to the public. He lived up to no preconceived ideas that have been given of an author on a first night. His hands were not clenched, he did not bite his nails. He did not snatch at his disordered hair. He couldn't. His hair was not disordered. He did not fidget about in his seat and make people near him wonder if his conscience troubled him. He did none of the things that books solemnly tell us are done by authors. The fact is worth repetition. And with his mind, for the moment, on the infant musical comedy, it was not to be thought that Hugo Riesenfeld would forget the elder child, known as "intelligent music for the moving picture theater."

### Importance of the Music

"Those whose business it is to give moving pictures to the public can no longer presuppose that they are dealing with children easily pacified. They cannot say 'We give them a good picture—that is enough. The music is of no importance, as long as there is sound.' You say our audiences are composed, mainly, of middle-class people, foreigners, shop girls"—a foreign shrug of the shoulders conveyed the breadth of those audiences—"and that they do not know good music from bad, or at least do not know it positively enough to demand the good. Ah! but that is where you are wrong. "Frequently after I have spent hours over my programs, hours drilling my orchestra in tone shadings and in proper rhythms, after I have speculated and experimented with lighting effects—poof—I go to my stand and before I have directed past a third of the first page, I feel an indefinable something that means unpleasant reaction on the part of my public. They have been offended somehow by the music I have selected, or disappointed. Perhaps I have made it too racy, too sad—how can I know—but that they are hostile to it, I know quickly enough. I must work to change it."

"There is progress in everything. Progress in art, in letters, in music, even in labor. We must keep abreast of the times. The public is no longer content to drift into some little, silly, darkened, close theater to see a badly screened, one that is, perhaps, torn—it demands the satisfaction of its subtler senses. Its sense of beauty must be met, understood, satisfied. It must feel that it is receiving something good, not something merely haphazard."

### The Work in New York

"I believe we have in New York the nucleus of a great work. We spend our close to \$7000 a week for our music in the two theaters, the Rivoli and the Rialto. You didn't realize that, did you? And we have not stopped. Now I am having a chorus trained, to work with my orchestra. The public is but childish. The more one gives it, the more it wants. It is growing restless with the weekly cycle of soloists, or an instrument now and then. It grows weary of my sea-green chiffon curtains or my gondola or my sundial and garden. With my chorus I may now build—perhaps a cloister— who knows—and there will be temple music—there must be change or my public will be bored. That would

be dreadful. I have been especially interested in using a reproducing piano, for the music is very beautiful with my orchestra. But even that must lead to greater things. I believe, even, perhaps idealistically, that what I have tried to do in New York will be done in other cities, perhaps Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco. Who knows? I like to think that I am the means of bringing to the public something of real beauty and cultivation, and joy, when they come to see the pictures at our theaters. Then—it is good to be alive—"

And the public goes to those theaters for a mere half dollar.

## TABLET TO GENERAL KORNILOFF

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Outside the "Golden Horn," which is the name of the inner harbor of Vladivostok, stands an island known as "Russian Island." This isle, some five miles long by three broad, guards the entrance to the inner harbor and makes Vladivostok one of the finest ports in the world. Before the war Russian Island was a place unknown except to the military and a few very closely guarded peasants. The whole island was dotted with barracks, many of which were never finished. These barracks are all excellent buildings, and the idea was to accommodate some 15,000 soldiers on the island. There were also a powder factory and storage places for dynamite.

Russian Island, together with the rows of forts on the mainland, was all part of a vast scheme of defense against a possible Japanese invasion, on which the Russian Government spent millions, and which were never completed owing to the outbreak of war. The commandant of the troops lived on Russian Island, and at the beginning of the war this office was occupied by General Korniloff.

Every one knows the story of Korniloff and his quarrel with Kerensky, and his subsequent adventures have often been printed. To the Russian name Korniloff means much. His memory stands for all that was brave and chivalrous and as representing the old and best traditions of the Russian Army.

Soon after the British Mission under General Knox landed in September, 1918, at Vladivostok, a school for officers and men was started on Russian Island under General Sackaroff, whose name figured in the war news from Siberia as commander of the western army. This school was run by the Russians with the help of numerous British training officers.

In February of 1919 General Sackaroff determined to honor the memory of General Korniloff by putting up a tablet on the house in which he lived. The tablet was a simple marble slab giving the period of General Korniloff's residence. To show the curious destiny of events in Russia, Japanese officers were quartered at that moment in this house. The occasion was used for a general parade of the school, and an inspection by General Knox. Among the other visitors who honored the memory of General Korniloff and who attended subsequently the parades and the banquet were Admiral Rodgers, at that time commander of the Pacific fleet of the United States, General Ivanoff-Rinoff, commander of the Russian troops in the Far East, General Yuhli, chief of the Japanese staff in Siberia, and representatives of France, and so forth. General Korniloff is still considered as the one man who might have saved the revolution, as he seems to have combined the ideas of democracy with sufficient strength of character to enforce the necessary discipline without which no country, and least of all Russia, can exist.

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## A CATALANIAN POET OF REPUTE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Comparatively little is known of Catalanian literature, yet there are many who do not hesitate to proclaim it, allowing for difference in quantity, quite the equal of Canadian literature in the quality of its best examples. Of the moderns, Angel Guimerà is known in the United States for two of his powerful plays, entitled in their English dress "Marta of the Lowlands" and "Marta Rosa." And that is where most acquaintance with Catalanian letters ends. All the more welcome, then, should be news of a poet, Josep Carner by name, who has been proclaimed by one Parisian critic superior to d'Annunzio as the poet of the Mediterranean.

"In Catalonia," writes T. Guert from Barcelona to the "Universal" of Caracas, Venezuela, "poetry has always been the leading literary genre in number of cultivators. Even in the previous century, when the nationalistic feeling did not exist and the Catalanian language was looked upon as a mere patois unworthy of dignified employment, poetry was the first instrument of renascence. It was, Aribau with his 'Ode to the Fatherland,' it was the restoration of the Floral Games, that began the patriotic wave of the Catalanian masses and the slow discovery of Catalonia by itself. Then appeared two leading figures as a result of the intense love of poetry: Verdaguer, at once an epic spirit and mystic poet, and Maragall, the loftiest of modern poetic temperaments, according to Teixeira de Pascoas.

In the present epoch it is Josep Carner who has achieved greatest fame in Catalanian poetry; it is he who has made the language more apt and more flexible for the multiple expression of feeling.

"Carner's humor is the product of his environment. More than a Catalanian poet, he is the poet of Barcelona. He possesses a suave irony and a compassionate smile for every anachronistic, dissonant thing. The city shines from his verses as from a halo.

"As the poet of Barcelona Josep Carner has to his credit one book, 'Bella Terra, Bella Gent' (Beautiful Land, Beautiful People), which is enough to give him lasting reputation. He touches everything with a light, devoted commentary; the graceful, the merry and care-free student, the poor Barcelona seafarer who passes a dull time indoors of a Sunday. Even the trees of the city have a place in this book.

"Yet Josep Carner has not limited himself to the city. He has also imbibed the beauty of the Catalanian coast—the imperishable model of harmony and proportion offered by the Mediterranean.

"Today Josep Carner has a strong following of the region's youth. It was not given to Maragall to create a following. His doctrines were and are a standard for all intellectuals. All venerated his ideal nobility, but nobody followed him. The fact is, Maragall imposed himself upon the people. Maragall, with his creative impulse, fashioned the spirit of Catalonia with his own hands. On the contrary, Josep Carner has reflected what he has seen. He has versified what he has beheld."

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## SOLDIERS TO HAVE HUDSON BAY LANDS

Canadian Government Reserves for Former Service Men Large Tracts of Land Formerly Owned by Historic Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The history of the Hudson Bay Company with its posts and forts and trails and the romance surrounding them is almost the history of Canada, and when one learns of the Canadian Government securing some 100,000 acres of land for the settlement of soldiers who took part in the adventure of the great war, one calls to mind those gallant Britishers, "The Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson Bay," giving them their legal designation, who left British shores in 1670. These "adventurers," with Prince Rupert at their head, had received a charter from Charles II, cousin of the Prince, to trade over the district drained by the rivers which flow into the Hudson Bay. They quickly established trading posts, some of which are in existence today. Trading with the natives was of course the chief object of the company. There were constant clashes between the employees of the company and French traders, who had had undisturbed possession of the very rich field for many years.

In 1783, another rival company came into existence, the Northwest Company, which had its head office in Montreal. For years the two companies, separated by race and religion—the Hudson Bay Company being Scots almost to a man while the Northwest Company employed chiefly French-Canadian half-breeds—periodically fought desperately, the respective forts and posts being destroyed with much loss of life. At last, in the year 1821, through the agency of a young Scotsman, Sir George Simpson, the bitter enmity was brought to an end, and the two companies became one under the old title of the Hudson Bay Company. During the wars between France and England, the ownership of these vast, North American possessions varied with the success of the arms, either nation. However, by the Peace of Utrecht France gave up all her claim to the Hudson Bay country and to Newfoundland, and it might be incidentally mentioned that nearly 50 years later, when Quebec was captured by Wolfe, France lost the last of her American possessions.

### Surrender of Lands Approved

To return to the Hudson Bay Company: Confederation having become an established fact, at the first Parliament of Sir John A. Macdonald in 1867 resolutions were adopted in favor of transferring to Canada Rupert's Land, named after Prince Rupert, and the whole of the Northwest Territory, all of which was under the control of the Hudson Bay Company, and the matter was referred to the Imperial Government. On June 12, 1869, the Secretary of State for the Colonies submitted to the Canadian Government a deed of surrender of the Hudson Bay Company which was approved. The deed set forth that "The Governor and Company of Adventurers Trading into Hudson Bay by letters patent granted by His Majesty, King Charles the Second" by which the company became "absolute lords and proprietors" of all the territory known as Rupert's Land, surrendered the same on condition that it was admitted into the Dominion of Canada, the company reserving the right to carry on trade and commerce.

Briefly stated, the terms which were agreed upon were that the Canadian Government was to pay the company the sum of £300,000; the company was to retain all posts and stations then actually possessed or occupied by it; it was to be allowed to select a block of land adjoining the posts or stations, the size thereof to be agreed upon later by the company and the Canadian Government, and finally the company was to have the right within the next 50 years to claim within the fertile belt-grants of land which were not to exceed one-twentieth of the land surveyed and set out for settlement by the Canadian Government. The 50-year period stipulated in the deed of surrender is now almost reached, and there is to be a clearing up and cleaning up of all outstanding matters between the government and the company. Up to the present time the Hudson Bay Company is said to have received some 6,500,000 acres and a very large proportion of this is still unsold.

### Many Posts Still Remain

At the time of the reorganization of the company in 1863 it had nearly 150 posts, forts, or stations, but these have gradually been obliterated by the march of civilization, such cities as Winnipeg, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria to mention only a few, covering the area which was at one time a Hudson Bay post. Of those posts which still remain centers around which trappers, Indians, and traders do congregate, the chief of them were last year visited by F. H. Kittle, a well-known explorer in the service of the Canadian Department of the Interior and who shortly described his trip to The Christian Science Monitor.

Starting from Edmonton, where may still be seen the old H. B. C. fort—to use the initials of the Hudson Bay Company so familiar to every Canadian from coast to coast—Mr. Kittle traveled to Ft. McMurray by train and from there on continued by canoe, the monotony being more or less enlivened by occasional lengthy portages. He passed Buffalo River, Lac la Poudre, Lac la Rouge, Stanley, Pelican Narrows, Cumberland House, The Pass, and Norway House, reaching, after many days' traveling northeast,

Port Nelson, or to give it its old and better-known name, York Factory; then by sailing vessel to Churchill, where the well-known Ft. Prince of Wales is situated.

### Little Change in Trading Methods

The places mentioned were all, and some still are Hudson Bay Company posts. Ft. Prince of Wales still presents the ruins of the old buildings erected between the years 1733 and 1747 by the company. The ruins have walls over 30 feet thick at the base.

## A LOYALIST TOWN IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

East and west, between Belleville and Kingston, runs the Bay of Quinte, an arm of Lake Ontario on the southern bound of which lies Amherst Island and the peninsula of Prince Edward County. The bay is like a broad river winding for 60 miles and

month of the St. Lawrence to the head of the Great Lakes. Not alone in summer, but in winter also, the bay had its sports. For, with the laying up of the keeled craft, the iceboat came into its own; and ice-yachting, together with the attendant sports of skating, curling, and snowshoeing, made winter a period of active enjoyment hard to visualize in these non-sporting days.

### The Untilled Farms

Between Kingston and Belleville by rail, the country is of a splendid pastoral levelness, shaded by tall umbrella elms of perfect type and by massive maples gathered about the farmhouses in homestead groves and lying along the horizon as a blue wall of distant woods. Near the bay shore, with its rich, reddish, friable soil, the country rock shows through in flat plates and slabs at a slight tilt—a dairy country of notable excellence. Hay, ripe and ready for cutting, was standing by hundreds of acres.

In the 45-mile run on the 20th of June, only one farm was passed where the bay had been cut, with only one man in sight there. Hundreds of fertile acres of tillage were lying fallow. Obviously, since the beginning of the war, there had been no men to work the farms, and not all that should have been done was accomplished. Spite of all that the organized and magnificently effective woman-power of the district could do—the fallow farms spoke volumes.

Belleville is a community sui generis, as is its resultant city. Its principal street parallels the river Moira, whose banks are rock-bound, gay with stonecrop, blue alkanet, crimson milkweed, and toadflax. Along the Moira are old mill dams and little falls, tree-fringed, of supernatural attractiveness to artist and adventurous youth alike. The river's waters, like those of the bay into which it flows, are of such a clear blueness as to make a writer seriously consider his stock of tinctorial adjectives.

### The Lay of the Land

From the river the residence streets ascend the hills on either side and run crosswise, southward to the bay, and north to the further hills of the Moira Valley. Across the river, on the narrow levels that west and toward the river mouth rise again, are tree-clothed residential hills. In the lower town, closely fringing the river, are old houses and mills, close-wrapped in trees of height and girth and spread.

There are traffic bridges, two or

of its native beauty, have turned their backs to the river, their accumulation of stables, sheds, and warehouses, with attendant lumber, has converted the central section on one side into a long-drawn lumber yard, hardly redeemed by the little park which below

have been more ready to accede to the just demand of taxation to meet the debts incurred in the defense of the Empire and its liberty embodied in a free Parliament and a free Bible.

Many of these Loyalists held, as do their descendants today, that the re-

very isolation a British tradition of standards of life and culture that are felt in the atmosphere of the town today.

With a population of between 10,000 and 12,000 it still has no street-car line, even though it is the trading center of farming communities over a 30-mile radius. It has therefore a supernatural quiet and cleanliness, in spite of a continuous business and manufacturing activity. Not for Belleville is the rattle and bang, clatter, clack, scream and clang of the trolley. This is one of its greatest charms.

### A City of Trees and Quiet

Save for the automobile, which here travels at a gait of decent restraint—its horn honking, when it does, with a manifest politeness; itself more noiseless than the clip-clop of equine feet—of sound of travel and of restless passing to and fro there is none. It is a city of quiet, with all the comforts of modernity, even to a hotel crisply up to date. Friendly and homey is Belleville, yet untouched, unspoiled, by so-called modern improvements except the black gliders of a railroad bridge, which, with scarce headroom for a tall man to pass beneath, crosses the little river near its mouth directly in front of (and ruining the view from) a really stately and well-designed town-landing of stone and concrete.

It is above all a city of trees. The early builders of the city planted them widely and generously, not only on the city's streets, but along the military highway as well. Tremendous in girth; of towering, arching, and slender-branched height, with wide-spreading and drooping tops, they make of the residential streets green, shady, odoriferous tunnels sprinkled through with sifting sun. The interspaces of gnarled and ancient trunks are brilliantly fresh-green sweeps of sunny turf, whose lush color, in the height of summer warmth, speaks of leisurely evening care with sprinkler and mower.

### The Belleville Spirit

Belleville people, as one encounters and notes them at large between the two oceans, between the Arctic circle and the Gulf of Mexico—to say nothing of the rest of the world—are a clanish lot, hailing each other in strange cities and far lands as blood brethren; to, by, and sufficient unto themselves. It is not the expected and acquaintance-swapping spirit of the small town. It is something rather more intimate and fine, less casual.

One does not identify it clearly, until, visiting Belleville, he notes that between this and another of the older houses, the gate in the high and close-latched partition-fence, when there is one at all, stands open. Not only that, but it has stood open so long that, between rusting hinges and the gathering of earth from which have sprung flowers and shrubs innumerable along its buried lower ridge, its openness has become part of the intramural landscape of the town.

In these open party-gates, earthed up and flower-grown to fixed and immovable openness and freedom between each and other, is expressed the secret bond which, when two or three of Belleville are gathered together in a strange city, makes them appear as one.

### METHODISTS APPROVE DRY ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama—The program of the Anti-Saloon League of America for the furtherance of national and world-wide prohibition was indorsed in resolutions passed at an executive session of editors and representatives of the press of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, held here recently.



The Town Hall at Belleville, Ontario

being of stone masonry. It was originally defended by 40 brass cannons, most of which are still in evidence. The fort was destroyed by the French.

In recent days the company has engaged in modern trading methods, fashioned after the departmental store, but in the faraway, distant north, trading is carried on much in the same manner as it was a hundred years ago and "the Company" is just as much a power as ever it was. It is safe to say that the Indian and the half-breed hold it in far greater awe than they do the government of the country which carries on "somewhere down in Ottawa." The dealing out of justice may be of the rough and ready variety, but it is none the less justice and it can be accounted as something that the company may be vastly proud of, that during its entire existence, it has never had a single Indian rising to cope with.

The company has held and still holds an unparalleled position in the world of commerce. It is today the biggest land company and fur company in the world; it is still in certain parts of Canada almost the paramount lord; it is still the philosopher, guide, and friend of some thousands of Indians and half-breed trappers. A history of Canada without the inclusion of the exploits of "The Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson Bay" would be no history at all.

### OPEN FORUM STARTED IN NEW ORLEANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The Ford Hall Open Forum in Boston is being duplicated in New Orleans by Malcolm H. McDowell, a wealthy cotton broker, who pays the expenses of the Theosophical Society Hall here every Sunday afternoon for free discussion of all problems which confront the dweller in the city. Two months ago, when he first opened the hall for this purpose, only 10 persons met there. On December 21, the last meeting, there were more than 200, and at least 20 took active part in the discussion. Short talks are enforced, with the speaker peremptorily cut off if he exceeds 10 minutes.



Down by the river, Belleville, Ontario

and the mainland that remind one of the Palisades of the Hudson River. It has a friendliness that is all its own as it takes one on the silvery blue waters that invite more than any other traversable bit of water that has yet been seen.

Until mechanism and gasoline in automobile and motorboat displaced the elemental craft implied in the ability to "reef, hand, and steer," the bay was a yachting ground of repute among amateur sailors from the

three, and a graceful suspension foot-bridge, beside, in the heart of the town. Any one of them is good to linger on and look from upon a town-river of primal clearness not yet spoiled by commercial exigence or fouled by industrial refuse. Though the city's business houses, unmindful

### The Loyalist Migration

Driven by persecutions and facing hardships only beginning today to be justly understood, leaving all they had accomplished or owned during two or three generations in the American colonies, this migration was a protestation of their belief in the idea of British unity. This idea was to them so precious as to justify patient submission for the time, pending peaceful legislation when the war troubles of the mother country should have passed. They believed the colonies should

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Styles for those planning tours to California and the Southland as well as for indoor Northern wear. Notable for the shorter length, the straight line silhouettes and moderate width. New materials—Chinax satin, Riant, fancy Baronette satin, Queen Anne satin, Georgette, Tricotines, Fan-ta-si silks and fancy foulards.



## RAILROAD LABOR DEMANDS RELAXED

Indication There Will Be No Strike and That Conciliatory Attitude of Men May Be Met by Concessions From Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Day by day it becomes more evident that Labor holds a more propitiatory attitude toward the Railroad Administration and Congress than is generally believed or than appears on the surface. It is well assured now that there will be no strike unless some new cause for one arises. The railway shompen, who were to have conferred with Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, early this week in order, presumably, to insist upon their demand made months ago for higher wages, have had no such conference and are not likely to have it before the New Year holiday. As a matter of fact they are saying less about the alternative of "higher wages or we strike" than some of the newspapers, that are bent on agitation, are alleging they are. The men want more money, of course, but the leaders see the difficulties in the way of getting it and they are willing to hold off from any radical measures if they can do so without appearing to be forced to recede from a position that they have taken in behalf of the workers. There are those who think the demand that workers must have higher wages has been put forward to safeguard the increases they already have received and to forestall any proposal of after-war reduction.

### Radicals Seem Mild

Even the radicals who have supported the Plumb plan are very mild these days.

Two important things happened on Monday. Representatives of the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the four railroad brotherhoods held a long session discussing the attitude of Labor toward railroad legislation. The one significant intimation of that conference was that there would be no strike on the part of railroad employees. The clause of the Cummins bill prohibiting strikes and the one in the Esch bill penalizing men for striking, therefore, fall to the ground as unnecessary measures. The conciliatory attitude of organized Labor may be expected to be met with concessions by Congress. The opinion is gaining strength daily that radical anti-strike measures will not be adopted.

Samuel Gompers, who seems to be well satisfied with the course of affairs, is believed to have pledged which satisfy him that Congress will deal gently with Labor when the consideration of railroad legislation is resumed after the holidays. It is also said that most of the railway executives are opposed to rigid anti-strike legislation. During the conference on Monday one of the leading executives called at the office of Mr. Gompers, who left the conference to talk with him at length, afterward going back to the railroad workers.

### Extension of Control Urged

The second happening of importance was the meeting of Glenn E. Plumb with those members of the unions and brotherhoods who support his plan, late on Monday evening, after the other conference had broken up. The statement given out from each of these conferences recommended the extension of the term of government control of railroads beyond March 1, the date set by President Wilson for their return to private ownership. The explanation was made that if the President could extend the time for two months, he could extend it for two years, and that this should be done if suitable legislation could not be agreed upon between now and March 1. There is the milk in the coconut, so to speak. Notice is given to Congress that if the roads are to be returned, legislation must be enacted that will not antagonize Labor.

The Plumb plan is regarded as a lost cause. Its supporters are throwing in their lot with those who are trying to make the best bargain possible at this time. Mr. Gompers never supported the plan, and his position today is stronger than it ever has been before.

### Buenos Aires Labor Agreement

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — An agreement has been reached between the harvest hands and the employers favorable to the former, at Tres Arroyos, Buenos Aires Province, the center of the agrarian unrest. The discontent among the harvest hands flamed into outbreaks of violence on December 19, when 300 armed laborers attacked the police station in the village of Casallaras. Four of the laborers were killed and a dozen wounded. An attack was also made the same day on the police station at Bartolome Mitre, resulting in the killing of a prisoner in the station.

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The outbreaks followed upon the distribution of circulars signed, "The Revolutionary Group."

### Havana Harbor Workers Strike

HAVANA, Cuba — Members of the Federated Harbor Union, said to number several thousand, declared a strike last Monday night, after a demand for a wage increase of from 30 to 40 per cent had been refused.

## CHANGE IN TEACHERS' PAY IN NEW ORLEANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana — A minimum wage of \$90 a month for all teachers who have completed two years of normal school training has been agreed on by the New Orleans Educational Association, the teachers' union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and the Orleans Parish School Board. The threatened strike of the teachers of the graded schools has thus been averted, at least temporarily, awaiting the decision of the Louisiana State Supreme Court as to the constitutionality of the 1½ mill tax to be applied to the teachers' salary fund.

At this meeting it was also agreed that teachers are to get \$3 a month additional for every year of teaching in the New Orleans public schools, up to 10 years, at the end of which time their pay would be \$140 a month. Teachers qualified by an examination, instead of the two years of normal work, will receive \$80 to \$110 a month to start, a sliding scale dependent on their gradings in the examinations.

## COSTS FOR FAMILY OF FIVE ESTIMATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Lawrence, Massachusetts, is taken by the National Industrial Conference Board in estimating the annual cost of maintaining "a minimum but reasonable American standard of living for a family of five persons." This is placed at \$1385.79, or an increase since 1914 of 84 per cent. A somewhat more liberal standard for a similar family places the cost at \$1658.04 annually. This is an increase of 80 per cent since 1914.

The total of \$1385.79 for the maintenance of a minimum standard of living in Lawrence at prices prevailing in November, 1919, was made up as follows: food, \$600.60; shelter, \$182; clothing, \$265.61; fuel, heat, and light, \$71.34; sundries, \$266.24. This would require a steady income of \$26.65 per week. The more comfortable standard of living requiring \$1658.04 per year includes expenditures as follows: food, \$652.60; shelter, \$234; clothing, \$340.26; fuel, heat, and light, \$87.98; sundries, \$243.20.

## DISAPPOINTMENT IN INDUSTRIAL PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Chester M. Wright, assistant director of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, characterizes the report of the President's industrial conference as a disappointment, but adds that most Labor men had little hope of constructive results.

"If it does not actually mean compulsory arbitration," said Mr. Wright to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "the plan devised by the conference tends entirely in that direction. The trend of the whole document is toward the introduction of imperative methods in dealing with industrial disputes. It is difficult to recognize in the report any advancement for the cause of industrial democracy."

### SUGAR EXPORTS AND PRICES

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Exports of sugar continue. The British steamship Galtymore, which has just sailed for Glasgow, Scotland, carried out 1,650,000 pounds of refined sugar from this port. It was forecast yesterday that a "fair price" on sugar from now on will be 20 cents a pound. The sugar was bought in Cuba, it was said, at 11 or 12 cents a pound. Shipments from the new Cuban crop are just beginning to reach this city.

Charter Member American Association of Advertising Agencies

## STRICT ECONOMY POLICY ADVOCATED

Federal Employees Union Favors the Dropping of About 15,000 Persons From the Payroll of the United States Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The Federal Employees Union, which wants about 15,000 persons dropped from the employ of the government in the interest of the general good, has adopted resolutions on the subject, in part as follows:

"That we undertake to foster public sentiment in favor of the establishment by Congress of a bureau of the budget, the functions of which shall be to carry out a federal policy on estimates for appropriations and audit of government expenditures, and that we recommend the creation of an administration personnel division to have control over the entire personnel of the departmental service and to administer standardization and classification authorized by Congress. Be it further

"Resolved, That we discourage all political agitation and class legislation and endorse the policy of strict economy in government expenditures, and stand for economic and efficient administration of the United States Government."

J. C. Blackwell, first vice-president of union No. 2, which adopted the resolutions, said in urging their adoption:

"The majority of government employees are on a par with those in the large corporations, so far as ability and application to duty are concerned. As to salaries, about 50 per cent of the government employees are underpaid, about 25 per cent paid what they are worth and 25 per cent are overpaid. Of the number overpaid, 6000 are superannuated employees, who should be taken care of by the enactment of a retirement law. This leaves about 15,000 who should be dropped from the rolls for the good of the service."

"The analogy between the government service and the efficient corporation should be maintained if the government is to be conducted efficiently on a business basis. A most noticeable fact is that, compared with outside concerns, the government service is notoriously weak in administration, both as to personnel and plan of work."

"We believe the Federal Employees Union has a great opportunity to help institute a system that will save the government \$500,000 a year—a budget system and the reclassification and standardization worked out by the joint congressional commission, provided, of course, their report is reasonable and satisfactory."

This organization of federal employees is opposed to radical industrial changes. More than half the industrial unrest today is caused by political rather than economic agitation. Professional agitators are trying to bring about a political revolution and establish industrial socialism.

"The Federal Employees Union believes in the efficacy of group action and the principle of collective bargaining. We will make the Federal Employees Union the most conservative and steady influence in the organized workers' movement—not a trade union, but a works union opposed to all Bolshevik tendencies."

## URUGUAY PROPOSES PROHIBITION LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The latest country to be heard from where prohibition legislation is proposed is Uruguay, where, it is reported here, a bill has been reported in the Senate providing that factories and other places of business in which distilled beverages are sold may not, a year after the promulgation of the law, be sold, transferred, or inherited. At the end of that period their owners may enter into treaty with the Ministry of Finance for their expropriation

at actual value, but without indemnification.

Three years after the promulgation of the proposed law, all such establishments would be closed down and expropriated, at real value and without indemnification. At the expiration of the same period, no imports of alcohol other than for industrial purposes would be allowed, nor could factories within the country sell alcohol for any other purpose. Finally, according to the project, the executive power would arrange that all the stocks of liquor in the possession of expropriated establishments should be sold abroad. The proceeds going into the expropriation fund.

## LITHUANIA SEEKS LOAN IN AMERICA

Members of Financial Mission Greeted by Boston Lithuanian Colony—Dinner and Speeches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Members of a financial mission from Lithuania to this country were greeted yesterday in this city by the representatives of the local Lithuanian colony, which is among the largest of such groups in the United States. The mission will later go to Washington, District of Columbia, to present its credentials to the United States Government.

The mission will seek a loan of \$100,000,000 in the United States, and its members were in conference yesterday with officials of a Boston bank, after they had visited the Governor of Massachusetts and the Mayor of Boston. The Governor and the Mayor expressed wishes for the success of the visitors.

Speakers last evening, at a dinner in the Boston City Club to the mission, said that the new Republic of Lithuania is one of the few nations of Europe not now overburdened with debt; that it needs only ready cash for the purchase of machinery and men who are willing to go to Lithuania and to develop the country. Lithuania, it was said, is about the size of New England—larger in territory than Belgium or Holland, and with a population of about 6,000,000, exceeding in that respect the Scandinavian countries, most of the Balkan states, and many other independent countries.

The red, green and yellow flag of Lithuania was displayed at the dinner; and the Lithuanian national anthem was sung, led by Prof. M. Petrauskas. The speakers included the members of the mission—the Rev. John Zilius, a delegate to the Peace Conference; the Hon. John Vileisis, former Finance Minister, and Maj. Paul Zadelkis, former Minister of War, who, starting with eight soldiers, raised an army of 40,000—and several Boston men, among them James A. Gallivan, Representative from Massachusetts in Congress, John J. Roman, and Dr. Paul J. Jakmauh.

The mission will make its headquarters at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. This evening the members will visit the Lithuanian colony in South Boston, where they will be given a reception.

### STATUTES NEARLY REVISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Work of revising the Massachusetts statutes has been nearly completed by the commission having the matter in charge. Passage of the law for the consolidation of the state boards and commissions necessitated the rewriting of about one-third of the work of the commission.

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## Loveliest of Lingerie

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## The White Sale

FROM many lands where the needleworkers' art attains to rare perfection have come a wealth of exquisite garments for this Looser event.

The Philippines and Porto Rico, France and Japan have contributed their finest hand-embroideries, sewn every seam with tiny, perfect stitches.

American designers have fashioned of shimmering crepe de chins and lustrous washable satins garments that will delight the luxury loving woman. Adorned with laces of delicate beauty, fluttering ribbons, hand embroideries, or tailored and smartly finished with hemstitching.

Many charming novelties in Georgette crepe—exclusive and individual creations.

Your inspection of the collection is invited.

To Sales Managers and Traveling Salesmen



For nearly twenty years this Company has specialized in the manufacture of "MADE-RIGHT" originally designed Business Garters. Sample Case Gripe of every description for attractively displaying confectionery, groceries, biscuits, soaps, etc., also to carry typewriters, adding machines—in fact, every article or line of goods whatsoever. Also portfolios and handbags of all kinds. In stock or made to order. Illustrated lists on request. Please mention this newspaper.

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## ELECTION VALIDITY PUT IN QUESTION

Activity in New Jersey of Association Opposed to National Prohibition Is Said to Violate the Corrupt Practices Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey — Reiterated declarations by Edward I. Edwards, that as Governor of this State he will do everything within his power to assert what he says are the State's rights in opposing prohibition by federal amendment, have made of wide interest the charge by G. Gardiner Monroe, an attorney for the Anti-Saloon League, that in his election campaign there was violation of the Corrupt Practices Act and that, therefore, the election should be declared void.

This charge is based on the entrance of the Association Opposed to National Prohibition into the campaign. Mr. Monroe explained the situation, yesterday to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor as follows:

"Whether legal action shall be taken to declare the election void rests with Attorney-General McRane. The Corrupt Practices Act is minute and stringent. In great detail it tells exactly how money may and may not be expended in the interests of a candidate. It requires, among other conditions, that no money may be paid out for a candidate by an association or a corporation except through that candidate's campaign manager."

### Advertisements Called Illegal

"Now the Association Opposed to National Prohibition, a New York organization, came into the New Jersey campaign, opened headquarters here, and conducted a state-wide campaign for Mr. Edwards which included large newspaper advertisements, signed, not by the Edwards campaign manager, but by the association. We contend that these advertisements were contrary to law, since moneys were expended for a candidate only through his campaign manager."

"The law also declares that not more than \$25,000 may be expended by any candidate or in his interests. The sworn statement by the Edwards manager shows that within a little over \$200 of this \$25,000 was spent by him. We contend that thousands of dollars expended by the association must be added to this, bringing the total above the legal limit."

The law provides that a candidate shall be presumed to have notice of illegal acts committed in his interests if by reasonable diligence he could have obtained this knowledge. Having such knowledge, the candidate's only recourse is within five days of the commission of the act to file a disavowal of any previous knowledge of it, with the Secretary of State. About 13 or 14 days after the publication of the advertisements I went to the Secretary of State's office, was given permission to examine the papers there by the clerk in charge, and found no such disavowal.

### Date of Filing Is an Issue

After the announcement of my letter to Attorney-General McRane revealing our intention of urging legal action, Secretary of State Martin said he had received a disavowal dated November 7 and had left it forgotten on his desk and a week after I had seen the clerk at Mr. Martin's office, he, too, remembered that there was such a disavowal. Apparently

the validity of the Edwards election hangs on the validity of this disavowal, which was handled by the Secretary of State in a manner which, to say the least, seems offhand. An important question is, when is a paper filed? Is a paper filed in the office of the Secretary of State when it is handed to him by a friend in another county, carried about in his pocket and then pushed with other papers into a pigeon-hole in the desk? "A week ago I met Attorney-General McRane at his invitation and laid before him all the facts in the case. He said that if I cared to prepare a brief on the law showing why and how he should proceed, he would be glad to receive it. Meantime he would hold the matter under advisement. I am now preparing the brief."

## COST OF NECESSITIES CONTINUES TO RISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts — An increase of approximately 5 per cent in the cost of living for United States wage earners between July and November, 1919, and an increase of 80 to 85 per cent in the period between July, 1914, and November, 1919, are indicated in a statement issued by the National Industrial Conference Board, based on its most recent investigation of this subject as a preliminary to a complete report to be made in a few weeks.

The total increase between July, 1914, and November, 1919, for each of the five major items in the family budget was: All items \$22 per cent, food 92, shelter 38, clothing 135, fuel, heat, and light 48, sundries 75.

Increases since July, 1919, were as follows: All items 5.8 per cent, food 1, shelter 7.8, clothing 15, fuel, heat, and light 4, sundries 7.

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF VEGETARIANISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Vegetable food is more desirable than meat, both from the point of view of wholesomeness and that of economy, according to Mrs. Charles G. Cunningham of Brookline, Massachusetts, who spoke yesterday before the New England Anti-Vivisection Society in Myers Hall, Tremont Temple. These reasons, she pointed out, are quite apart from the fact that the cruelty involved in meat-eating is an important argument for vegetarianism. Peasant nations that furnish physical workers capable of great endurance, she said, are those where the vegetarian diet is common. Meat-eating, she said, is largely a matter of custom and tradition.

### INDIANA SUFFRAGE SITUATION

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana — Governor Goodrich will call a one-day session of the Indiana Legislature immediately for the purpose of ratifying the Woman Suffrage Amendment if he is assured only this question will be considered.



## Government Flour Cuts Your Living Costs

THERE has just arrived in the local markets a supply of Government Flour made of soft, winter wheat.

The Government is offering this at prices that give every flour user in this locality a chance to cut down flour bills. Make the most of your opportunity by buying

### United States Grain Corporation Standard Pure Wheat Flour

Here is an excellent flour of straight grade used by the best bakers and grocery trade.

You can buy this flour today at prices around 75 cents for 12 pound packages and \$1.50 for 24½ pound packages.

Retailers may buy Government Flour in paper sacks in car lots at \$10.43 per barrel, or in cotton sacks at \$10.80 per barrel. (In less than car lots, paper \$11.15, cotton \$11.55.) United States Grain Corporation Standard Pure Wheat Flour is on sale today at the following dealers:

### GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA COMPANY

The following dealers have ordered this flour and will supply consumers upon arrival:

### GINTER COMPANY

The following wholesalers have ordered this flour and will supply retail demands on arrival of flour:

J. T. CONNOR COMPANY  
SANDS, TAYLOR & WOOD  
LORD & WEBSTER  
E. GRAY COMPANY

The Government is selling this flour only where there are no similar flours selling at similar low prices.

For further information write

United States Grain Corporation

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## COLONIAL INSTITUTE MAKES AN APPEAL

Efforts Are Being Made to Extend London Headquarters to Carry Out Founders' Object of Knitting the Empire Together

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Royal Colonial Institute made its start in the year 1868, the year after the passing of the British North America Act and the beginning of the first of the dominions, the Dominion of Canada. It was the first society formed in connection with the whole overseas empire, although there were some bodies in existence, such as the West India Committee, which were concerned with one or other of the groups of colonies.

The need for the institute was shown by the fact that it was supported by statesmen of all parties, and the permanent heads of the Colonial and India offices. It was realized that interest in and knowledge of the overseas empire was sadly in need, and a new association was welcomed as likely to make good the deficiency. That it has always had the approval of the Crown is shown by the title "Royal," granted by Queen Victoria; by the charter which she conferred on September 26, 1882, the then Prince of Wales, afterward King Edward VII, being the president; by the fact that King Edward, when he came to the throne, became its patron and was succeeded by his present Majesty, then Prince of Wales; and by the fact that His Majesty is now patron and the Duke of Connaught is president for the second time. The charter gave the objects of the institute in the following words: "To promote the increase and diffusion of knowledge respecting as well our colonies, dependencies, and possessions as our Indian Empire, and the preservation of a permanent union between the mother country and the various parts of the British Empire."

### Modest Beginnings

The institute began with a very modest number of fellows, 174; the total number of members at the present time being 14,400. It was not until 1885 that it secured its present premises in Northumberland Avenue, and these premises have long proved inadequate. The keeping of the jubilee, which fell in 1918, was postponed to this year because of the war, and the council has now in hand the raising of a jubilee fund for a large extension of the present building. Intended to be a jubilee memorial, a memorial to Lord Grey who, as president, gave to the institute the most enthusiastic support, and a memorial of the 190 fellows who fell in the war.

The object which the founders had in view was not a club in the ordinary sense, but a common meeting ground for visitors from the overseas empire and for residents in the United Kingdom interested in the overseas empire, and a society which would hold meetings, hear addresses, and give opportunities for pronouncements by leading public men from overseas, on different parts of the empire, and different subjects and problems of imperial interest. It was intended, in short, to promote a proper understanding of the empire in the wholly well-founded belief that only by proper understanding can united empire be assured. United Empire is the title of the journal of the institute, a monthly magazine which is edited by the secretary, Sir Harry Wilson, and H. T. Montague Bell, and which circulates among fellows of the institute throughout the world. One great feature of the institute is its library, which contains an almost unique collection of books relating to the dominions, India and the colonies; the need for space in which adequately to house this valuable library is one of the most cogent arguments in favor of a larger home.

### Holding Britons Together

It must be remembered—a fact which is too often forgotten—that, in addition to the many millions of British citizens, white and "colored," whose homes are within the empire, there is a large number of British citizens, fully as patriotic, who live beyond the seas outside the British Empire. As is well known, there is a very large British community in the United States of America, while among other countries, the Argentine Republic has supplied a great number of fellows to the institute, and there is a flourishing branch at Buenos Aires. The council of the institute regard it as one of their most useful functions

that they contribute to holding together these British citizens who are in foreign countries and a special class of members has been constituted, called affiliated members, to provide for the cases of men who are of purely British birth but have become naturalized in some foreign land.

The evolution of the institute has, to compare small things with great, followed very much on the evolution of the empire. For instance, ladies have for many years past been associates of the institute, and the extension of the full franchise to them is only a question of time. There is every intention of admitting them to full fellowship as soon as there is space for providing the necessary accommodation for them. The organization committee of the institute, again, is constantly busy with constituting branches, more especially in the United Kingdom; these branches are essentially self-governing colonies, and they have representation on the council of the central institute. The overseas branches are at present limited in number, but it is hoped that they will multiply in the near future. Two traveling commissioners are at work. One of these, Major Boocé, was for many years the excellent librarian of the institute, and then became secretary, being succeeded in 1915 by the present secretary, Sir Harry Wilson.

### Ideal of the Institute

The ideal of those who have the present management of the institute is that it should be the nucleus for all the many societies which have grown up of recent years with one and the same object—a united empire. It seems to them that one society should take one side of the work, another a different side, and that, instead of overlapping, as is too often the case at the present time, they should all collaborate on some definite plan, and form, if not one association, at least a single name, at any rate a recognized and coherent federation. They have also in their thought that the new building ought to be worthy of the greatness of the empire, which is the result of the war, and they entertain the hope that different parts of it may be provided by the different provinces of the empire, in order that each part of the empire may be individualized in the building, and feel that it has a special property in it. Here again the council have in mind the maxim of equality of nationhood which the war has emphasized in the empire, and which is now no longer a pious aspiration for the future but a present and potent fact. It will be a long task to raise the large funds which will be necessary worthily to carry out a worthy design, but a substantial beginning has already been made, and there is every reason to hope that, as conditions improve throughout the world, the necessary sum will be forthcoming.

### A Thorny Question

The present name of the institute is and always has been a somewhat thorny question, which is constantly coming up for solution and has never yet been solved. The word "Colonial" is not pleasing to many of the dominions who consider that it conveys a flavor of subordination, and a very practical objection to it is that it gives no indication whatever that the institute is as much concerned with colonies and protectorates. A new impetus has been given to the Indian side of the institute by the establishment of a standing India committee, presided over by Lord Carmichael, and among other recent additions to the roll of vice-presidents and councilors are the names of the Maharaja of Bikanir and Lord Sinha.

As the institute was originally brought into existence to enlighten the prevailing ignorance in the United Kingdom with regard to the overseas possessions of the Crown, and to awaken interest among British citizens at home in their brethren in other parts of the world, so at the present day, though interest is much

greater, and knowledge has increased, the need for a right understanding of all that the empire means and stands for is as urgent as ever. It is the day of working-class democracy, and Labor circles were not before the war enamored of the empire, from some hazy impression, due to the word itself, that it was in some sort an embodiment of profiteering and force. To remove this misapprehension, and to replace it with the feeling of pride, partnership, and sense of responsibility, is the latter-day aspiration of the council of the institute. Hence they have established an Imperial Studies Committee, with a panel of lecturers of the first class, in order to bring home empire history and empire problems to the working-classes, through the medium of the young universities and colleges in the great industrial centers.

### Labor on the Council

Hence too, it is their aim to extend membership of the institute among the ranks of Labor, and to have Labor representatives on the council, and the latest development has been the establishment, under the aegis of the institute, of a new non-party organization, known as "The Britannic Industrial Alliance," the object of which, shortly stated, is to bring together in a spirit of friendly cooperation, the industrial democracies of the empire, and coordinate their efforts in developing its resources and markets. The Trade and Industry Committee of the institute itself, which by its information bureau and otherwise has done much in the same direction, is in close relation with the alliance, which includes among its executive many of the best-known and most respected leaders of the Labor Party. The institute, as the above brief résumé of some of its chief activities will have shown, is a live body, and needs a name to correspond with its expanding energy and influence.

### STUDENTS' LEAGUES FORMED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland.—The general meeting of the Strasbourg University has resolved to establish an international organization of students' leagues. The delegates of the following nations have joined: Great Britain, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia. There is no question of admitting the Germans at present, as Germany must first be incorporated in the League of Nations.

### HOLLAND'S REVENUE INCREASE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland.—The recently published survey of the state revenues in September shows an increase of over 50 per cent as compared with October 1918. The revenues amounted to 33,432,000 florins from ordinary sources and to 14,144,000 florins from extraordinary sources of taxation. An increase was observable in almost every department of revenue.

## RIGHT PROVINCE OF THE ARCHITECT

American Ambassador to Britain  
and Others Speak of Qualities  
Needed by True Craftsman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The American Ambassador was recently the guest of the Royal Institute of British Architects at a reception held in their Conduit Street galleries, the occasion being the president's address at the opening of the new session. There was an unusually large gathering, and among those present were many of the most prominent members of the profession.

In his address, the president (Mr. John W. Simpson) dealt with the many and varied subjects concerning which the architect, if he would be efficient, must have more than a casual knowledge. The architect, he explained, must not only be endowed with the ideals of the artist, but must also possess the qualities of a sound man of business; he must not consider his profession as a thing to be lightly treated, but must realize that he has to play in the national life, a part needing his most minute study and attention and the whole of his efforts.

### Subservience of Decoration

He impressed his hearers with the necessity for plan in every undertaking and the entire subservience of decoration, for this, albeit an important part in the ultimate issue, was, he declared, by no means the necessity it had so often been considered in the past.

In proposing a vote of thanks to the president for his address, the American Ambassador, Mr. Davis, began with an apology for his position as layman, explaining that, even as a lawyer, "who was supposed to know something of everybody's business," he could not rightly say he had any vast knowledge of the intricacies of the architectural profession. This apology, if such it may be termed, was followed by a most masterly summing-up of what Mr. Davis conceived to be the responsibilities of the architect. He was an historian, for it was the language of architecture, unaided by spoken words and dictionary, which told us much of what we know of Nineveh and Babylon, of the Romans and the Greeks; and it would be the work of the architects of today which would express the life of the present to the inhabitants of the future.

### Architect's Requirements

He should be a statesman, because it was architecture which spoke to all who saw it and explained, or should explain, the motive of its existence, and lastly he should be a diplomatist, and in expressing the best and highest qualities of his employers he should do so without stint and with fullest generosity.

The American Ambassador was fol-

lowed by Sir Aston Webb, president of the Royal Academy, who, speaking from his long experience, called for a wider and broader outlook, for consideration of the masses of a design, rather than the detail, and said he was happy to see this spirit pervading the work of the younger men more and more. He reminded his hearers that the grasp of this problem was an outstanding feature of the work of the architects of America, and in a word to the younger men he addressed himself to the older and drew attention to the value of constructive criticism. It

was better, he said, to tell the young men what you liked, rather than what you thought was bad—encouragement being worth more than anything to the beginner.

### EXCUSE FOR SINKING FLEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Admiral von Reuter is reported to have written a letter to the British Prime Minister in which he complains against the detention of himself and the other German officers for being concerned in the scuttling of the German warships at Scapa Flow. The "Fälsche Rundschau" publishes the Admiral's letter in which he says: "I was obliged to assume that war had again broken out from an announcement in the British press regarding the rejection of the German counter-proposals to the Peace Treaty. Even if my idea that war had again broken out subsequently proved erroneous, nevertheless I acted in the conviction that it was war, and I, and likewise my subordinates, therefore cannot be treated except in accordance with the usual customs of war."

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Irish Glass Towels, name woven in red doz. 6.00, 7.50  
regularly 7.50, 9.00

### Madeira Hand Scalloped and Hand Embroidered Linens

Bread Tray Covers ..... 25¢ and 35¢  
regularly 40¢ and 50¢

Afternoon Tea Napkins, doz. 7.50 and 12.00  
regularly 10.00 and 15.00

Buffet Scarfs ..... 5.50 and 7.50  
regularly 7.50 and 10.00

Center Pieces ..... 3.00 and 4.50  
regularly 4.50 and 6.00

Handkerchief Cases ..... 75¢ and 1.25  
regularly 1.25 and 1.75

Guest Towels ..... 2.00 and 2.50  
regularly 2.75 and 3.50

Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces, set 7.50 and 10.50  
regularly 10.00 and 15.00

Lingerie Pillow Covers ..... 1.75 and 2.50  
regularly 2.50 and 3.50

### French Hand Made Cluny Linens.

Luncheon Sets, consisting of one 24-inch Center Piece, six Plate Doylies and six Glass Doylies. Regularly 10.00, set 7.50

Buffet Scarfs ..... 5.00 and 6.00  
regularly 7.00 and 8.00

Center Pieces ..... 2.75 and 3.50  
regularly 3.75 and 4.75

### Italian Hand Made Linens with Filet Lace Motifs

Tray Covers ..... 1.00 and 2.00  
regularly 1.50 and 2.75

Center Pieces ..... 5.00 and 6.00  
regularly 6.75 and 8.00

Buffet Scarfs ..... 9.00 and 12.00  
regularly 12.00 and 15.00

Tea Cloths ..... 13.50 and 25.00  
regularly 15.50 and 35.00

Irish Linen hand-hemstitched Tea Napkins, regularly 12.00 doz. 7.50

Irish Linen hand-hemstitched Buffet Scarfs, size 18x54 inches, regularly 4.50, 3.25

## Annual Sale of White

Now in Progress

Dainty Underthings, Blouses, Silks and Linens Have Been Marked at Prices That Afford Great Saving

The following are illustrative of the values offered in Lingerie:

Pink Batiste Night Gowns, daintily hemstitched and embroidered. 1.95

Seco Silk Bloomers of Flesh Color—a very pretty model. regularly 2.50, 1.95

A tailored Night Gown of Crepe de Chine—excellent quality. regularly 7.50, 5.95

Pink Batiste Bloomers in various styles, regularly 1.00, 75¢

Billie Burkes of Flesh Color Batiste with fancy stitching and trimming of ribbon. regularly 2.50, 1.95

Satin Step-in of White or Flesh color with trimming of lace and Georgette Crepe. 3.95

Bodies of Washable Satin—Flesh color and White. regularly 3.95, 2.85

Bodies of Crepe de Chine adorned with Fillet Lace. special 95¢

## Silk and Knit Underwear

of High Quality

At Notable Reductions

from Regular Prices

Women's White Ribbed Cotton Union Suits—low neck, sleeveless styles. 95¢

Women's Ribbed Wool Union Suits—low neck, sleeveless style. regularly 2.95, 2.25

Women's Athletic Union Suits, made of fine Shadow Voile, neatly trimmed. 1.65

Women's Lisle Vests in sleeveless style. regularly 95¢, 75¢

Women's Glove Silk Bloomers—Pink only. regularly 3.75, 2.95

Women's Glove Silk Camisoles, lace trimmed. regularly 2.25, 1.75

A Sale of Broken Sizes in

Women's Shoes

4.95

Broken lines of various styles—all fashionable Winter models, mostly narrow widths in all sizes up to and including 6.



Announcing  
The January  
Sale of White  
Monday,  
January the Fifth

As regularly as the first day of the New Year, come the January Sales of White.

From a sale originated by one store it has grown to be an annual occasion held in all big stores throughout the country. Manufacturers make enormous quantities of special merchandise and offer them at lower than usual prices. Retail stores buy months in advance from these stocks, avoiding any chance of a price increase.

January finds our Lingerie Department ready with vast assortments of specially purchased merchandise. The prices are lower than you will find later, and every piece displayed is fresh and new. A group of especial interest is that of the Philippine Lingerie. Unusually large purchases were made, making it possible to price them at great savings.

Besides Lingerie, the White Sale includes linens, white goods, blouses and corsets. Every Department has gathered beautiful merchandise for the sale. The White Sale begins January the Fifth and will continue through the month.

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## January White Sale

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## FURNITURE

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## PRESENT STATUS OF AEROPLANE DESIGN

Urgent Need Is a Method of Permitting Fast Heavy Machines to Reduce Speed so Landing May Be Accomplished Safely

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It was reported a short while since that a French airman had produced an aeroplane of variable wing-area, by means of which very high speed could be attained in the air (with the wing-area reduced), and a low speed for landing (with the wing-area extended). This method is, of course, to a large extent, adopted by birds; and it has always been regarded as a desirable achievement for man. One would go farther, and say that it is scarcely conceivable how, without it, much greater increase of flight speed can be secured with reasonable safety. Engines whose power output can be varied help a great deal, but the point at which they must be aided by variability of lifting surface or some other device has now been reached.

As long ago as 1909 a variable wing-area machine was produced; and a very beautiful apparatus it was. It never flew, but the maker, a Mr. Chauviere, sold it to a wealthy manufacturer, in whose house it stands to this day. It was a machine with wings made of sail canvas that could be furled like the sails of a ship. Aerodynamically it was hopeless.

### Bird Flight Studied

Another recent report is of a machine by which the "lift" is obtained by flapping wings. The early dabblers in mechanical flight imagined that when men flew it would have to be by means of flapping wings, and spent uncounted hours watching birds and insects in flight. They ignored gliding and soaring flight. It might at first glance be supposed that until the basic idea of the screw was discovered they had no alternative. For how could a flying machine get off the ground? True, in that direction nature gave them no clear help. There is not a bird or an insect, so far as the writer is aware, that leaves the ground without a flap of the wing.

Again, when men decided that the best hope of success lay with the aeroplane, or surface inclined upward in the direction of motion, obtaining an upward reaction from the resistance of the air they promptly went astray. They could not have had better examples to follow than the albatross and the gull, and if they had studied these birds without any preconceived ideas, their progress would have been quicker. They would have soon discovered that the cleverest birds, at flying with motionless wings are birds with a big aspect-ratio, or great spread of very narrow wings. The birds with the biggest aspect-ratio are the albatross, the condor, the kite, the gull, and so on. The albatross has an aspect-ratio of 15.

### Large Aspect Ratio Required

All birds are monoplanes. They might be improved, from the soaring-flight point of view, if they were biplanes. Then an albatross might have an aspect-ratio of 20 instead of 15. There is perhaps no pressing natural need at present for such a development. The lesson that was to be learned from the albatross and the other good soarsers was the need for a big aspect-ratio. The early experimenters, who had not worked this out by trials in the wind-tunnel and by calculations, failed to inquire why the albatross had such a tremendous span and such a narrow chord. Later, some of them did, and they got the correct answer. But even then many of them persisted, even up to 1914, in imagining that their best course was to attempt close imitation. They ought to have known that by no method of construction, and by the use of no material known to man, could the aspect-ratio of even much less efficient flyers than the albatross be secured in a monoplane.

The example of the albatross ought to have convinced man that he could never approach its mastery of the air without the same aspect-ratio, and that in order to get that it would be necessary to put the carrying surfaces in tiers, which was, in fact, done by Wenham in 1865, carrying the theory to the extreme of having six or seven decks to his gliding machine. Having discovered the basic idea it took a generation for men to analyze it and get the best results.

### Upper Surface Gives Most Lift

For a long time it was supposed that the lift was mainly derived from the pressure of the air against the under surface of the plane. It certainly looks

like it. Indeed, it was not until the present century that the enormous value of the top surface of the wing was discovered. As a matter of fact, three-quarters of the total lift of a good wing is derived through the partial vacuum caused over the wing. The curve of the upper surface of the bird's or of an aeroplane's wing is designed for that purpose. Modern effort at improvement of wings almost entirely relates to the top surface.

The next point on which men went astray through unreflecting observation of natural flight was in the means for securing lateral balance. Birds have flexible wings, and can bend one or the other at will. The Wright brothers imitated the birds in this respect, for they adopted the flexing-wing-tip method, and their example influenced their contemporaries, and their successors for many years. The French school of design, or that half of it which went in for biplanes, adopted the hinged-flap method, or ailerons. But the French monoplanists used flexing wings. For mechanical devices, however, flexing wings, for the simple reason that no method has been found for preventing deterioration of parts subject to continual bending.

### Improved Landing Gear Required

In mechanical flight an engine must be carried and fuel. And so it is found that the loading of aeroplanes is greater than that of birds and insects. The speed is also greater, leaving out of account flight by means of flapping wings, and taking only soaring and gliding. The need for speed in mechanical flight steadily increases the loading, and with the increased weight of engine and the need to provide for the great stresses due to high speed, the structure has to be strengthened. The result is that, broadly speaking, the very fast, heavily engine, machine cannot remain aloft at low speed; and it lands at high speed. It is true, a few types of high-speed single-seaters are not extremely heavy, although the loading may be above the average. They have air-cooled engines and carry no great amount of fuel. Such machines can land fairly slowly and soon come to a stop. The big, heavy machine is carried by its inertia a good distance before coming to

a stop, just as in the air it can only turn in a big radius. Here is a hint of one of the most perplexing problems before the aeroplane designer.

For landing, the feet of birds are superior to wheels only because the bird can enlarge its sustaining surface and put on an air-brake just before alighting. When men can contrive some good substitute for this, aeroplanes will have very different landing carriages from those now used.

## BRITAIN TO FOUND A TRANSPORT INSTITUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"There is great difficulty in finding men who are capable of earning a salary of £5000 or £10,000 a year, though it is not difficult to find men who can fill positions of £500, £800, or £1000," declared Sir Albert Stanley, former president of the Board of Trade, in London, recently, at a meeting at which it was decided to form an institute of transport for the scientific study of matters relating to traffic and transport.

In moving a resolution that the institute be formed, Sir Albert stated that transport was almost a monopoly. He believed that a district or country was better served by having a monopoly than by having an unnecessary amount of competition in transport. Two things were essential for success—first, they must have the fullest publicity; secondly, they must have a full knowledge of their responsibility and secure for the district which they served the most efficient, modern and effective system that science could give. There had been too much secrecy in the past, and he saw no reason why the experience of any one branch should not be secured for the benefit of all. One of the objects of the institute would be to secure opportunities for those who entered the profession to advance their own interests by their talent, ability, and work. They were on the threshold of a great change in the forms of transport in this country, and it was a satisfaction to know that that had been recognized by the government and a great department had been set up to secure for the country the best transport available.

## PROPOSED REFORM IN ITALIAN EDUCATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—There has been talk on some of the recent political programs of a reform of education. Mr. Giolitti, for instance, advocated the substitution of technical instruction for classical learning. But it would be desirable, if in Italian education more importance were laid upon the formation of character than the acquisition of knowledge. In this world knowledge without character is not power, while character without knowledge will carry a man far; and the two combined will carry him very far indeed. Few of the world's greatest men of action were much good at school; fewer still of the great prize-winners at school have won the great prizes of practical life.

Abraham Lincoln and David Lloyd George were not overburdened with academic learning, but owed their success to force of character. The great intelligence of the Italians, especially

of the Sicilians, will, when combined with firmness of character, produce men of the very first rank, as was Crispi, or Cavour. And now that women are at no distant date destined to vote, it is desirable that more attention should be paid to the development of their characters also.

In these respects it seems probable that the new elements in the Italian Chamber will make themselves felt, for social questions are the order of the day here, as in England. Another item in the ministerial program is the "respect for local autonomies and traditions." This is especially desirable in the newly "redeemed" territories, the Trentino and Trieste. In the highly Roman Catholic Trentino, where all the population is Italian, the main thing needful for peace and quiet in the schools, as in the Austrian days, while in the Upper Adige, where the inhabitants, included in Italy for strategic reasons, are largely German, the language question is of primary importance. At Trieste, where shipping is the principal industry, it is probably intended to leave the Trieste Italians to manage their own business affairs in their

own way, so as to prevent any difficulty between Trieste and Venice.

But a necessary condition of all these social and internal reforms is that the outstanding foreign questions, notably that of Fiume, should be definitely settled, for as the King's speech said, "foreign and domestic policy were never till today in such close connection."

But that settlement depends upon the Allies and the associated powers as well as upon Italy's new foreign minister.

## LORD CHELMSFORD IN INDIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—Their Excellencies, the Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford, arrived recently at Sangrur, the capital of Jind State, on a tour through the native states. They were received by His Highness the Maharajah and the Political Agent. The Viceroy presented badges and other honors, drove through the city, and inspected the troops. The Viceroy afterward proceeded to Nabha, a Sikh state in the Punjab, where the party was received by the Maharajah and the Political Agent.

## TENNESSEE'S LAW AND ORDER LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MEMPHIS, Tennessee.—There is no middle ground in the fight against Bolshevism and Communism being waged throughout the United States, in the opinion of A. H. Roberts, Governor of Tennessee, who, in addressing the West Tennessee Law and Order League, urged his hearers to an active support of law and American institutions. In this country, he declared, "there are only two flags, the flag of this Republic and the red flag of the destructionists."

"In St. Louis the other day at a conference," he added, "I was told that Tennessee and Massachusetts stood out beyond all others as truly American. I took this as a splendid compliment and I feel that the compliment is the greater when I recall how Massachusetts rose up when she was attacked and the Tennesseans volunteered to help her fight for a nation's freedom." Vigorous efforts are being made to extend the activities of the Law and Order League throughout Tennessee.

*Wanamaker's*



## The Pink and White Sale Begins

Many years ago the Wanamaker Store conceived the idea of a White Sale in January.

January is something of an in-between month; and by offering white undergarments and white fabrics that are always needed in the spring, we made it an object for the housewife to anticipate her needs.

### A Sale Here

—implies an obligation. It is not a mere pretence for selling merchandise. On the contrary, it signifies a saving: either in actual reduction in the prices of our regular stock merchandise, or an offer of something that we have purchased under the market value.

Styles have changed considerably during the past few years; and underclothes that custom once said should be white, are now divided between pink and white. Thus, the name—

### Pink and White

—comes into being for the first time; and the sale will have an added touch of color, and, likewise, an added feature of interest. Beginning on—

Saturday, January Third

—you can buy underclothes, and waists, and white fabrics, and many other needfuls, all of Wanamaker standard quality, at prices that are lower than similar grades would be marked in the regular way.

An interesting booklet has been prepared that tells of some of the good things offered in this sale. It is yours for the asking.

**JOHN WANAMAKER**

Broadway at Ninth, New York



for your New Year's breakfast—

## Wilson's Certified Bacon

"START the New Year right"—a few rashers of this carefully-selected, skillfully-smoked and cured bacon, with its deliciously mild, sweet flavor and its appetizingly good quality, will put the zest of happiness upon the day.

Write us for a free copy of "Wilson's Meat Cookery"—a book of authority on the economical buying and cooking of meats. Address Dept. 1245, Wilson & Co., Chicago.

True mark **WILSON & CO.** your guarantee

The Wilson label protects your table

AN AMERICAN LEADER  
**Beaded Tip**  
RUBBER HEELS

Wear longer  
The New Idea  
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### Blue Diamond Brand

Red, ripe and juicy—grown where apples mature to perfection.

Your dealer can get them. Always Good—Good All Ways.

Apple Growers' Association  
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## ITALY UNSHAKEN BY THE ELECTIONS

New Legislature Opened Without  
Serious Incident, Despite the  
Return of 156 Socialists Out  
of a Membership of 508

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—In spite of the cataclysmic prophecies of some impressionable observers, unaccustomed to look below the surface of Italian life, the twenty-fifth legislature since parliamentary government was introduced into Italy by Charles Albert in 1848 has opened without the smallest serious incident. There were apprehensions lest the Socialists, now numbering 156 out of a total membership of 508, might interrupt the speech from the Throne with the discordant strains of the "Laborers' Hymn." Nothing of this kind happened; the Socialists merely made a hole in their manners by withdrawing in a body just before the King began to speak, and a splendid ovation greeted the sovereign and his family in the Chamber and before the Palace. The patriotic House of Savoy and the Italian people are once more shown to be indissoluble, and the democratic monarch, who bears the historic name of Victor Emmanuel, sits firmly on a throne which is "broad-based upon the people's will."

Old parliamentarians, like Mr. Luzzatti and Mr. Giolitti, both former premiers, expressed their satisfaction at a result, which proves that the Italian people is not revolutionary, just as the recent elections showed that it is not imperialistic. Let visitors from America and Great Britain come to Italy, and they will see for themselves how tranquil is this country.

### Political Life Changed

While the monarchy stands high above the strife of parties, the physiognomy of political life has been undoubtedly changed as the result of the elections. But even here there are no signs of radical improvements effected by the Roman Catholic Popular Party (now 101 strong) or by the extreme Socialists, defiant of the laws of evolution and political economy. Responsibility is an excellent moderating influence, and many a vehement orator of the parks or the squares finds that argument, rather than invective, is necessary in a legislature, where his opponents are present to criticize and answer him.

### It is not unlikely that the Socialist Party may split up on side issues into various groups, some more conservative than the others. On the other hand, the return of such a large body of Socialists must necessarily imply a greater consideration of working-class questions by all governments. A leading Democratic Roman journal remarks that, if the Socialists abstain from acts so extreme as to provoke a violent reaction on the part of other sections, the presence of 156 official Socialists in the Chamber may be a useful stimulant for the redress of grievances and the removal of privileges. In any case, it should act as a safety-valve, for a large Socialist vote both here and in Germany in the days of the Kaiser, was an index not so much of an increase of Socialistic opinion as of discontent on the part of people, who were not Socialists, with the existing system of government. Once returned in such numbers to the legislature, the Socialists cannot complain that their grievances are not heard.

### King in a Democratic Age

The present King of Italy is peculiarly adapted for the task of a sovereign in a democratic age. Victor Emmanuel III has received ever since his boyhood a training such as few sovereigns have had. Queen Victoria, a good judge, declared that he was the best educated heir apparent whom she knew. He is deeply versed in history, and his special interest in numismatics, of which he possesses a profound knowledge, implies a considerable acquaintance with the history of the countries, the coins of which he has collected, and notably of his own. The writer, to whom he once showed his collection of certain medieval coins, was amazed at his memory for particulars. He traveled much, especially in the Levant, before he came to the throne, and in the island of Rhodes he has been no less than 12 times. He speaks not only French, but English well, and his children have been educated by a cultured English lady, Miss Brown.

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and, therefore, speak the language almost perfectly. When, in August, 1900, he made his first speech from the throne, he professed his "confidence in our liberal ordinances," and in the 15 years of his reign he has maintained that profession. As early as 1903 he was willing to receive a Socialist as a Minister of the Crown, had that Socialist been willing to take office, so that now, when the Socialists are much more numerous, he would be even more inclined to accept a Socialist, as during the war he accepted a Republican, as one of his advisers.

### A "Modern Man"

The King of Italy, in a word, is a "modern man," without the prejudices of caste and in sympathy with democracy, as his friendship with the Reformist Socialist, Mr. Bissolati demonstrated. There was never any love lost between him and the Kaiser, and he is said to have acutely remarked, that the best punishment for that self-advertising former monarch would be that no newspaper should ever again mention him. He possesses a good knowledge of the details of public business; and, having had a long experience of affairs, is quite as competent a judge as a minister who is here today and gone tomorrow. Before the war, he was ever the first to hasten to the aid of those in need, whilst from the first day of the war he donned the gray-green uniform of the Italian soldier in the field, and spent practically all his time at the front, like the King of the Belgians.

The Ministry put into the King's mouth at the opening of Parliament a sentence about the necessity of discipline. The allusion was obvious; it was meant to refer to the proceedings of the officers of the army and navy, who have followed the example of Gabriele d'Annunzio at Plume and Admiral Millo, himself a former Minister of the Crown, at Zara. But the phrase had a wider application, for discipline is needed as a factor in Italian life at schools, at elections, and in various other forms of activity. Obedience to regulations is not characteristic of the Italian people, as any traveler in a tramcar may notice. Individualism is highly developed, and the individual is apt to be a law to himself. Germans go to the opposite extreme, whereas Anglo-Saxons in this respect hit the happy mean. Still, throughout Italy, except in Nationalist circles, which the elections have shown to have little influence, the insubordination of Admiral Millo and his fellow-officers has been sternly condemned. Garibaldi, it was pointed out, never encouraged regular troops to join in his very unofficial expeditions; he always took volunteers, bound by no oath to the government. Besides, it is added, Gabriele d'Annunzio is no Garibaldi.

### STANDARDIZATION IN BRITISH HOUSING PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—A housing and town-planning exhibition was opened recently at the Whitechapel Art Gallery.

Mrs. S. A. Barnett, C. B. E., in declaring the exhibition open, dealt fully with many points of importance relative to this question. The chairman, Viscount Burnham, emphasized what seems to be the crux of the present situation, namely, the scarcity, not so much of material and labor, but of skilled labor. Viscount Burnham was supported by Sir William H. Dawson, K. B. E., M. P., and Captain Reiss of the Housing and Town Planning Association, and it is largely due to the generous cooperation of the latter gentleman with the trustees of the gallery that the exhibition was got together.

The interesting collection of drawings and photographs was so arranged that the advancement made in matters concerning the housing of the population was clearly apparent.

It is especially interesting to note how the need of emergency housing for war work has affected the type of



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dwelling provided; many problems have had to be met, and in many cases they have been solved in a most admirable way. For instance, in the case of the houses erected under His Majesty's Office of Works, an effective scheme of grouping has been employed which shows how possible it is to avoid the straight, hard lines so prevalent in suburbia, while the attention that has been paid to the use of local material and local characteristics has resulted in many most pleasing results.

Much of the work shown has been seen before, either in reproduction or in galleries, but it is well to mention an interesting experiment on the lines of standardization, which is now being carried out by the Unit Construction Company. Here are illustrated some cottages from Braintree, Essex, all built upon a unit system, the unit being a particular size of concrete block, and it is understood that the men working on such houses quickly forget their foot rule and readily acquire the habit of speaking in unit language—such as, "Send up one quarter and two halves." The advantage of this system is that while each house may be different in design, all are unitally alike as to their component parts.

Generally speaking the town planning schemes are interesting, but they seem lacking in breadth of conception, and there seems too much limitation and too little scope of space apparent. But this may be the result of "so many houses per acre."

### HOLLAND AS SCHOOL OF PILGRIM FATHERS

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland.—Prof. J. Rendel Harris, of Manchester, England, delivered a lecture at Leyden on the subject of "The Pilgrim Fathers celebration in 1920."

The chairman of the executive committee of the Netherlands Pilgrim Fathers Commission, Prof. F. Pyper, pointed out in his opening speech that Professor Harris has some time ago received the degree of doctor honoris causa at Leyden University, so that he really was one of them.

In the course of his interesting lecture, Professor Harris said that just in these times, they were reminded of the fact that the New World was called upon to restore the balance of the Old. Two noble nations contributed to this end: Britain, with the storms of persecution, and Holland, with liberty and rest. From England came the pupils, whilst Holland supplied the school, whence these pupils were sent out into the world.

Professor Harris thereupon unfolded the plans of the commemorative celebrations, which, he said, were to be of an international character, for there was no country which had an exclusive right to the Pilgrims.

### NATIVE PRESS OF JAVA LAWLESS

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland.—A meeting of the Rubber Planters Society at Weltevreden, Java, in November passed a motion to authorize its executive to establish connections with all sister societies in Java and the outer possessions in order to urge the home government to take speedy and adequate measures to secure safety to law-abiding citizens in the Dutch Indies.

The society, it is said, looks with concern upon the revolutionary action on the part of native societies, and the lawlessness of the native press, in its aim to overthrow the existing government.

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## EGYPTIAN SCHOOLS CLOSED BY STRIKES

Students and Children Participate  
in Manifestations Against the  
Coming of Milner Commission

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
correspondent in Cairo

CAIRO, Egypt.—One of the worst features of the new phase of Egyptian nationalism, as distinguished from that of the days of Kamel Pasha and his successor, Farid Bey, is the prominent part which students and school-children have been taking in political manifestations. It is no exaggeration to say that the whole of the year 1919 has been wasted, to say nothing of the effect on the children of so much unrest. In September the education department held examinations which had been postponed from June, and laid it down that those who for bad behavior or absence without leave had been excluded from the September examinations should, upon showing a good record for the ensuing months, be examined in January. The October and November disturbances which broke out ostensibly in protest against the coming of the Milner Commission again threw all the schools out of gear. Strikes were called and even those boys who wished to continue their studies were not allowed to do so, the strikers dragging them away from the school benches.

Foremost among the rabble which rushed pell-mell through the streets, swarming over the sidewalks and rendering all traffic, pedestrian as well as vehicular, impossible, were students, easily recognizable among the demonstrators by their European clothes and the turbans. Here and there among the crowd one of these "offenders" would be seen walking backward with a handkerchief in his hand which he flapped vigorously in front of him as he shouted the catch-call to the mob, which shouted in unison after him.

That there should have been strikes among the ordinary government schools of all grades, which have among the teaching staff many Englishmen, is more comprehensible than strikes at Al Azhar University. Yet the other day some of the students at this great center of Moslem education struck work, in consequence of which an examination had to be postponed. Even the girls, usually so docile, got out of hand and in one school behaved so badly, standing on their seats and shrieking wildly for "independence" and for the postponement of the Milner commission, that the headmistress, an able Englishwoman, promptly closed the school and refused to receive any pupils back unless they came armed with a note from their parents apologizing for their behavior and guaranteeing their future good conduct.

All this has naturally had a disastrous effect upon the general tone of the schools and colleges of the country. Parents, too, have begun to complain bitterly of the unruly behavior

of their sons at home. As a punishment for insubordination the total marks necessary for a pass have been raised by the education authorities from 40 to 60, but the doubt has been expressed among teachers whether this will have the desired effect of forcing pupils to pay close attention to their studies for the future. That the punishment has been thoroughly deserved is, of course, acknowledged.

## FRENCH ENTERPRISE HELPS CASABLANCA

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—At the moment when France is turning its eyes toward its colonies, hoping to obtain there the help which will be necessary in order to enable it to emerge from the embarrassing state in which it finds itself both economically and financially, it is interesting to consider the development of the most important city in Morocco.

Even as short a time ago as 1916, Casablanca presented an incongruous appearance. The white Arab city with its green public garden was close alongside to the rambling, half-built European town. But in the short space of time which has elapsed since then, a great change has taken place. Now a great European city stretches on all sides, with large well-built houses—and the chimneys of numerous factories belch forth their smoke in the suburbs. On leaving the steamer one would never imagine one was about to disembark on African soil. In spite of one or two minarets which are lost amidst the numerous buildings, the Arab city now forms only a very small quarter of the European town. The jetties of the port are very nearly completed and the inner basin is quite finished. Boats can now approach close to the docks, and the necessary equipment for unloading cargoes without transporting them ashore in boats is being erected rapidly. Sheds and large buildings have been constructed for custom-house needs, and there is generally the feeling of great growth.

In the city one has the same feeling. The new hotels are extremely well conducted and scrupulously clean with every modern comfort, and at the same time they form a striking contrast with the primitive shelters of a few years ago. One feels that the city has entered into a less uncertain, less chaotic and more luxurious period; it is becoming a great economic center which has already proved its capacity, and which will induce capitalists to invest their money without misgivings in its many commercial, industrial, and building concerns.

During the war, none of the schemes for the development of Morocco were abandoned, and an architect, Mr. Prost, was even sent over to make plans for the arrangement and extension of the city. The creative imagination of Mr. Prost has evolved the beginnings of a great European city, but this has only been made possible as a result of French activity and the outstanding ability of a great Frenchman, General Lyautey.

## PUNITIVE MEASURES AGAINST THE WAZIRIS

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—As an outstanding feature of the punitive measures against the Waziris, Wana has been vigorously bombed from the air on several occasions, a large number of explosive and incendiary bombs being dropped. There is no doubt that the target, Wana Tahsa, has been hit. All the airmen have returned safely. Yet the Waziris and Mahsuds showed no signs of quieting down at the time of writing. Small gangs of Mahsuds continued to raid in Derajat, and larger gangs of Waziris and Mahsuds attacked convoys, pickets, and posts in Tochi and Gomal.

Outside Waziristan, things have been fairly quiet. Opinions differ as to the intentions of the Ameer. The Afghan commander, Nadir Khan, was reported to have left Gardez for Kabul, accompanied by Waziri and Mahsud maliks and a large party of militia deserters. The Afghans gave the Waziris permission to winter in Khost.

The Ameer is said to have invited the Afridis to enlist in the Afghan Army, but owing to the insufficient terms offered to them they did not take advantage of his invitation. There has been no special concentration of Afghan troops on the frontier. On the contrary, a Kabul Kotwali battalion was reported to have passed through Gardez on the way to Kabul. On the other hand, Wabi Khan, the brother of the Afghan commander, is still on tour in Khost. The object of his tour is not exactly understood, but it is well known that he has been assisting the Afghan party in the circulation of mischievous rumors among the disaffected tribes. Thanks to the efforts of this party, the tribesmen were given to understand that the result of the Rawalpindi conference was not a definite peace but merely a six-months' armistice, and that there was no certainty that hostilities would not be resumed.

Similar anti-British propaganda was spread among the Mahsuds, the former Subedar Dyat Khan, of a Baluchi regiment, an influential man among the Manzal section, and a lesser light, one Shah Baula, being the most active agents of this intriguing party. It is unfortunate that Shah Baula was absent during the bombardment of Wana, as the experience might have been a useful lesson to him. On the pretext

that they are acting contrary to the Ameer's wishes in proceeding on their annual migration to India, Shah Baula arranged with the Mahsuds to attack Sarwaka to carry out an early attack on the Powindabs. The Powindabs denied that they had received any instructions on the matter from Kabul, and there was every reason to suppose that Shah Baula's object was plunder rather than diplomacy.

It is impossible to define the attitude of the Mahsuds. Despite the semi-friendly relationship which exists between the Mahsuds and the Waziris, the former continued to raid and plunder the Wana Waziris. A party of Mahsuds was reported to be on a raiding expedition in the Tank district. The garrison at Darra Tang was attacked, but drove the invaders back. The tribesmen are reported to have been much impressed by the effect of the British 112-pound aeroplane bombs. It is not yet possible to estimate the effect on their leaders.

## ECONOMIC COUNCIL FORMED IN FRANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—At the beginning of the present year, Albert Thomas, the Socialist leader, brought forward in the Chamber a plan to create a National Economic Council. This proposition was, however, unfavorably received and it was generally believed that the idea had fallen through. During the congress of Lyons, however, the Confédération Générale du Travail decided in its turn to create an Economic Council of Work, and it put the plan through with its usual promptness and decision. A statement was recently published defining the organization and the rôle of this council. Its aim is to remedy, in a practical way, the economic crisis brought about by the war.

The confédération considers that the present crisis is entirely due to the "bourgeois" who are in power, and also to the difference between this national income and expenditure. In order to realize its program, the confédération declares that it is indispensable to have greater production capable of adequately meeting the needs of consumption. "This increased production can only be obtained," the confédération declares, "if all citizens do their share, and if all as producers know that their labor is useful lesson to him. On the pretext

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ENGLAND AND WALES  
TO CONTROL LIQUOR

Mr. Lloyd George Promises to Introduce Measure for Temperance Reform and Temperance Results of Carlisle Experiment

LONDON, England.—As briefly cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, the official report of the Prime Minister's reply to the deputation from the Temperance Council of the Christian Churches of England and Wales, which waited upon him to urge the importance of temperance reform, has been issued.

"It is only those who have been engaged in supporting measures for the promotion of temperance in Great Britain," Mr. Lloyd George said, "who realize the extent to which effort has been paralyzed by division amongst temperance people." He hoped it would not be regarded as a reproach but rather as a record of the fact when he said that he thought to a very large extent the opportunities which the war presented had been lost by discussions as to methods.

## Government Approval

If complete agreement had been arrived at between all temperance people in the country as to the best proposal to urge upon the government of the day, he believed they would have got very much further than they had. For this reason he cordially welcomed the signs that they had arrived at a common understanding. With regard to the general purpose which the deputation had in view, Mr. Lloyd George said that he and his colleagues were in agreement.

Concerning the results which had been accomplished by the restrictions imposed during the war, he thought it was very important that the work of the board of control should be perpetuated. The first step before they came to legislation of a more far-reaching character was to prevent this work from lapsing. It was, therefore, proposed to introduce legislation in order to deal with that matter, and the Minister of Education had taken it in hand. He was glad to be able to say that a great measure of agreement had already been achieved by Mr. Fisher.

## Commissions to Be Set Up

Commissions, Mr. Lloyd George said, would be set up to look into the best possible way of being able to secure the assent of Parliament for the setting up of these commissions. Once it had been introduced they would expect the churches to support it. He anticipated that there would be some opposition, but he trusted that the Christian churches would not be satisfied merely that they had brought pressure to bear upon the government, but that they would exercise all the necessary pressure upon Parliament to carry through the measure, to see that it was not emasculated in the course of its progress through committee, and if it were capable of improvement, that those improvements would be effected.

It would be part of the functions of the commissions to set up a special branch as part of the bill for the purpose not merely of watching the experiments going on in other lands, but of watching what was going on in Great Britain, the effects of alcohol, and the effects of different methods of dealing with the temperance question, for instance, the Carlisle experiment, which he thought had been a conspicuous success.

## American Prohibition Courageous

"You are dealing with an old evil, a rooted evil," the Prime Minister went on, "and you are dealing with an

evil which somehow has entered into the whole complicated machinery of human nature. The Americans have attempted a very drastic means of rooting it out. I have never thought it possible to attempt anything of that kind in this country. During the war there were some who took that view. I never thought it was possible to do it. I think it would have been a very perilous experiment to attempt in the middle of a great war."

Mr. Lloyd George appealed to them to watch the experiment in America without prejudice. It was a bold and extremely courageous experiment and one of very great importance. Even if it failed it would at any rate have revealed some other and better method of dealing with the problem.

The commissions would have not only to administer, but to keep a complete record of the facts and coordinate all the local reports. In some districts the power entrusted to the various bodies would be administered faithfully, rigidly, and sternly, in others, perhaps, there would be a little more slackness. It would be the business of these commissions to keep the various bodies up to the mark, to encourage, to supervise, and stimulate.

## Premier Urges Church Unity

It would be their business to point out wherein certain bodies had failed and to call the attention of the House of Commons to the difference between the results achieved in areas where the powers had been faithfully administered and in areas where the administration had been more defective in its character. This was the first time a body had been set up in Great Britain as a government department to watch the effect of the drink traffic in the country.

In conclusion, the Premier again urged that all the vigilance and watching should not be left to any government department. The Christian churches in the land, when they were united, were irresistible. They had only failed in achieving measures for the promotion of sobriety when they had been divided, and if the church succeeded in keeping the whole of the Christian churches of the land alive to the vital importance of the problem it would be able to bring such pressure to bear upon the religious opinion, as upon the government, that any measure which was recommended by the commission to the State as the basis of action would be carried out. That was why he rejoiced in the fact that the churches were coming together and that they showed every disposition of continuing the unity; and if they did he had no doubt as to the result.

ULSTERITES URGED  
TO DEBATE ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Protestant Friends of Ireland, an organization favoring the independence of Ireland, has issued a statement disapproving acts of discourtesy directed at the delegation of Ulsterites now in this country to combat Sinn Féin propaganda, and condemning, in particular, the action of those who sought to interrupt several of the Ulster speakers in the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church on Sunday night. The statement adds a criticism of the fact that thus far the Ulsterites have declined to appear on any platforms outside of churches, and charges that this makes the pulpit a political forum.

"For the sake of the Protestant Church," says the statement, "which has never before been used for sectarian political partisanship, again we respectfully invite the Ulsterite delegation to accept our previous offer of public debate in the largest auditorium obtainable, the entire expense of such meeting to be covered by ourselves."

## MUSIC

Concerts and Opera in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The principal feature of the week of opera at the Auditorium consisted in the reusucitation of Vincenzo Bellini. On Tuesday "Norma" was presented with Miss Raisa in the title-role and on Wednesday "La Sonnambula" with Madame Galli-Curci in the part of Amina. It is many years since the ears of the public have been attuned to the melodies of either work. In the first days of the Auditorium—the early 'nineties—Bellini was not altogether neglected, but even then his tunes were growing thin. It was interesting to discover what might be the effect of that music upon people of the present day. Now that effect depended, it must be said, upon the expectation of the listener. If one asked from "Norma" what is obtained from "Louise," from "Manon," from "Madame Butterfly," the result must have been deplorable indeed. For the action and the situations of Bellini's work are frankly impossible. They come at no time into touch with human affairs. They are even comic in their incongruous fantasy. But to the listener who understood that his grandfathers cared comparatively little about action and everything about singing, and that Norma, Pollione, Adalgisa and the druids were simply fitted out in fancy dress in order to make their labors a little more romantic, the performance of Bellini's inspirations by the Chicago Opera Association was excellent to hear.

Among several reasons for the decay of the early nineteenth century Italian school is the circumstance that very few modern vocalists possess the technique to negotiate its art. The Chicago Opera Association did not stage Bellini's two compositions without being satisfied that it could put forward two sopranos who could successfully sing their roles. In "Norma," Miss Raisa was the one; in "La Sonnambula," Mme. Galli-Curci was the other. A season or two ago Miss Raisa, who is best known as a representative of that company of vocalists who call themselves "dramatic sopranos," elected to try her luck with the bravura style by appearing in a performance of "Il Trovatore" as Leonora. In the florid vocal complications of the opening act, the singer made it evident that she might win in other works as well the triumphs that ordinarily have fallen to the lot of Mme. Galli-Curci, Mme. Tetrazzini, and others of their kind. Norma gave her the opportunity. The virtuosity of the role was admirably set forth. Miss Raisa left nothing to the imagination in the matter of brilliant passage work. One would have liked, to be sure, to have heard some of Bellini's pyrotechnics rather more delicately presented; for the full-throated interpretation of the dramatic—or rather the theatrical—music of the score needed contrast, and fortissimo.

cadenzas are trying to the throat as well as to the ear. Nevertheless, Miss Raisa's Norma was a remarkable one. It was worth hearing. It suggested many possibilities for the Polish-Italian soprano in the future.

If the brilliancy of Miss Raisa's singing in the rôle caused astonishment of hers who had been accustomed to regard her as an exponent of purely dramatic roles, the exercises of Miss Sharlow in the part of Adalgisa were scarcely less surprising. For Miss Sharlow has seldom lifted up her voice in the cause of virtuosity. She has been effective in rather subdued rôles; in "Norma" she was invited by Bellini to beat the drum madden at her own game. Although Miss Sharlow was not, indeed, able to compete with Miss Raisa in the matter of sonority and did not, it is true, defeat her in brilliant display, she did warble the Italian master's passages with no little agility and skill. The other rôles are of little account. Mr. Delci made as much as he could out of the colorless figure of the Roman proconsul and Mr. Lazzari was effective as the chief of the druids. An admirable reading of the score was submitted by Cino Marinuzzi, who is a conductor of genius.

"La Sonnambula" touches the operatic unities with a lighter finger. The opera is tuneful, too, but both its story and its vocalism are of a lighter kind than that which belongs to "Norma." Mme. Galli-Curci put brilliancy and charm into the part of Amina, a part whose music and action is well fitted to her style. The feature of greatest interest at the concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on December 19-20 was the singing of Edward Johnson, one of the sopranos of the Chicago Opera Association. That artist had made a remarkable impression in the Auditorium when he had sung in "Pelléas" and in Puccini's "Il Tabarro" earlier in the season. The elegance of his style and the beauty of his voice made it evident to the connoisseurs that Mr. Johnson is one of the tenors with whom the future will have to reckon. At the performances of the orchestra he presented two short airs respectively by Durante and Gasparini, their accompaniments excellently arranged by Frederick Stock, an aria from the first act of Giordano's "André Chénier" and two excerpts from "Die Meistersinger." If the interpretation of these pieces suggested that the theater was the tenor's true temple of art, it was interpretation which calls only for sincerest praise. The orchestra's contributions to the program consisted of the overture to Mozart's "Magic Flute," the D minor symphony by Franck, Respighi's symphonic poem "The Fountain of Rome" and the prelude to "Die Meistersinger." Of particular interest was the symphonic poem, which was heard for the first time in Chicago. A modernist, Respighi is not one of those eccentrics who shock the ear with noises that are more or less meaningless and disagreeable. His pictures of the Roman fountains are full of atmosphere. There is beauty of subject matter as well as charm of coloring. The performance under Mr. Stock was admirable indeed.

CELEBRATION TO BE  
WITHOUT LIQUORS

Laymen's League to Open Former Hotel in Boston on New Year's Day Minus a Custom of Many Preceding Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A New Year's celebration without liquor is expected by the owners of what was the Georgian hotel to eclipse in real fellowship the occasions of past years when consumption of intoxicating liquors was deemed necessary to the attainment of a certain degree of sociability. Under the new name of Unity House, the building is to be thrown open to the public on Thursday, New Year's Day, the house-warming hours to be from 3 to 6 in the afternoon and from 7 to 10 in the evening. Thousands of personal invitations have been sent to members of the Unitarian Laymen's League which has purchased the hotel, but the public in general is invited.

This way of observing the new year is different, but, as one of the new managers summed it up, "the fellowship fostered will be of a beneficial and permanent variety and the day after will be one of satisfaction." There will be music and other informal entertainment for the visitors who will be shown through the building in its converted aspect, so that they may see for themselves the constructive uses to which various parts of the building are to be put.

Certain that it can be done, that it can be occupied and operated successfully without liquor, the Laymen's League has taken over this hotel, which with the coming of prohibition closed its doors and put out a sign which read, "It can't be done." Cafeteria lunch is to be served and rooms

let. Offices are to be rented and arrangements made for various gatherings and conferences. And the whole plan is expected to work on a paying basis. When this is considered in conjunction with a recent announcement that a 1000-room hotel is soon to be erected in the Back Bay district, it may be taken as an indication that hotel business is entering unprecedented prosperity, with the coming of prohibition.

Though much has been said in an attempt to show that real estate would become idle and stay idle under the enforcement of prohibition, just the reverse is turning out to be the case. The conviction on the part of prohibition supporters is that the removal of the liquor business and all its tinsel effrontery would decidedly enhance the value of real estate and in consequence effect a strong uplifting influence upon the surrounding neighborhood. Unity House is taken as but one instance of this.

Unity House, though directed by the Unitarian Laymen's League, is not to be a denominational promoter, say officials of the league, but the primary object is to afford a meeting place for all church laymen to confer and work toward the arousing of more activity amongst the men in all churches. All entertainments, rental of rooms and so on are to be in accord with this purpose. It is felt that its convenient location, its fine assembly hall, and artistic furnishings when put to their new use will be appreciated as never before.

NEW ORLEANS JOINT CLUBHOUSE  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Women's clubs and similar organizations of New Orleans have combined under the leadership of the Business and Professional Women's Club to raise \$17,000 for the purchase of a clubhouse which shall serve as a center for all the clubwomen of the city. It will be a joint club for all the women. The building has been selected, and approximately \$5000 of the necessary \$17,000 purchase price subscribed.

BUSINESS AND  
CROP CONDITIONS

United States Chamber of Commerce Committee Sees Industrial Activity Ahead

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Sustained industrial activity is the expectation of the committee on statistics of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which yesterday issued its end-of-the-year review of business and crop conditions.

The committee emphasizes the hopefulness of the manufacturing industry generally, which, although encountering constant labor troubles and shortage of fuel and materials, has orders in excess of its capacity for production for considerable time.

"Among the vast numbers of retail dealers," says the report, "there seems to be a confidence in the continuation, at least until another harvest, of the present great demand for commodities of all kinds, because of the unexampled strength of the agricultural situation."

"The farming communities are prosperous, because of the high prices of their products, and their liberal spending is the backbone and sustaining power of the present volume of business in much the greater part of the country. The farmer is buying liberally and intelligently. He is paying cash mostly, and also paying off what comparatively few mortgages remain."

Of the general crop situation, the committee says that rain did much damage in the South, and in the southern portion of some of the central states, to unharvested crops, reducing the yield and impairing quality. Cotton was damaged, as were corn and rice. Rains in the wheat belt cut the area planted in the fall to 25 per cent less than the record acreage planted last year. The ground lost to winter wheat will go to other crops, including corn and oats.

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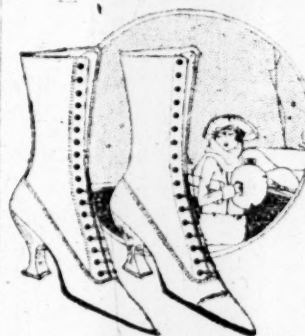
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Shoe shop, first floor.

Lace shoes with brown vamp and mouse kid top, Cuban heel, welt sole; or black kidskin with black cloth top, high arch, Cuban heel; now 9.50. Women's brown kidskin shoes with walking soles and heels; black or brown kidskin, patent leather or tan shoes with buckskin top; now 9.50.

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

GOVERNING HEADS  
ARE REELECTEDNational Collegiate Athletic Association  
Makes No Changes  
in Personnel of DirectorateSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The following executive officers of the National Collegiate Athletic Association were reelected on the report of the nominating committee at the Hotel Astor last night.

President—Lieut.-Col. E. P. Pierce of the United States Army.

Vice-President—S. W. Beyer, dean of Iowa State College.

Secretary-Treasurer—F. W. Nicholson, Wesleyan University.

A number of new district representatives were also selected.

At the opening of the evening session the reports of committees were continued. The executive committee was authorized to publish a rule book for all intercollegiate sports, to be prepared by Dr. J. E. Kraybill, in addition to the swimming guide now being published. No changes were recommended in association football, track, and basketball rules. A charge was made by Dr. J. A. Bradburn that the attitude of eastern colleges toward neutral officials has been strongly antagonistic, especially among professional coaches; this was stated to be true in other parts of the country. The president advocated local conferences as an offset.

The afternoon session, which marked the opening of the fourteenth annual convention of the association, Lieut.-Col. E. P. Pierce, president, said that the realization had grown that every boy and girl should receive systematized physical training while in school and college rather than military training. Furthermore, he warned against the use of drill as a substitute. Dr. J. H. McCurdy, after citing results of the tests of drafted men, advocated systematized introduction of physical tests for admission to colleges and systematic required muscular development.

The association is now composed of 107 colleges and universities, practically all of any athletic prominence. The keynote of the morning session was the lesson of the war to athletic training and its necessity for good citizenship. Colonel Pierce, as president, laid stress on the need for care to prevent professionalism and advocated the incorporation into faculty control of all forms of athletics, including the appointment of coaches. He strongly advocated mass athletics. To accomplish good results, normal training, he said, is necessary, and he congratulated the association on the tremendous improvement in football since the association was organized in 1905, when the very existence of the game was threatened. Credit was given to the football rules committee. Colonel Pierce laid stress on the importance of mass athletics in France, and expressed the hope that the great meet at the Pershing Stadium might create a desire for similar events in this country. He opposed pre-season training and post-season games, as tending to professionalism.

The Rev. H. D. Phillips, chaplain of University of the South, spoke of the need for athletics as an aid to better citizenship. N. D. Baker, Secretary of War, vouched for the profound interest of the army in the promotion of athletics. The college, Mr. Baker said, was the large source of officers in the various training camps which made the new makeup of the army possible. This resulted in the destruction of sectionalism. Athletics and wholesome recreation were substituted for unwholesome diversions.

Then Lieut.-Gen. F. A. Bullard, commander of the second army of the American expeditionary force, included the immediate athletic development of the girls of the country in the future purposes of the association.

The afternoon was devoted to reports. Seven colleges were added to membership. F. W. Nicholson, secretary and treasurer, reported an increasing surplus. These reports from the sectional representatives showed a better condition in the middle west and west than east and south, especially in the older colleges in the east, some of which are inclined to ignore the recommendations of the association. The next annual conference will be held in Chicago.

The executive committee recommended that the members schedule games only against colleges which generally support all the association regulations, including the freshman rule. After a thorough discussion this resolution was adopted. The football committee stated that the present rules should not be changed.

WISCONSIN HAS  
FEW VETERANSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

MADISON, Wisconsin—The University of Wisconsin basketball team cannot expect to take its former position of strength in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association this season. While other teams have been strengthened by the return of veterans from service, the Badgers must choose their five from the material of last season which failed to make much of a showing. Although three "W" men of the squad last year are again on the team, they do not play a brand of basketball that can equal the playing of teams like Illinois and Minnesota.

A further handicap, and the greatest one, according to Coach S. L. Lowman, is the lack of an experienced and good center. This shortcoming makes it almost impossible to perfect plays that can be executed from the

INDIANA ELEVEN  
SHOWED PROMISEMuch Had Been Expected of the  
Crimson Squad, Which Lost  
Most of Its Contests This YearSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

BLOOMINGTON, Indiana—Although Indiana University this season was represented by the greatest football team in recent years, a schedule of games with some of the most powerful gridiron combinations in the United States and the inability of some of the best men to play much, have held down the number of victories. Under the tutelage of Head Coach E. O. Stehm, the small Crimson squad—numbering less than 30 men, most of them new to the game—improved with great rapidity after each game, and on November 22 made amends for earlier defeats by downing the powerful Orange machine from Syracuse University, 12 to 6.

Indiana opened its season by defeating Wabash College in this city on September 27 by a score of 20 to 7. The next Saturday the Crimson opposed the great eleven of Center College, Kentucky, and the southern champions were not to be denied, winning in the last two minutes by a 12-to-3 count. Coach Stehm's eleven had little trouble in downing Kentucky State College at Lexington, October 11, having the large end of a 24-to-0 score. Lack of an adequate defense lost the Hoosier team its first conference game, played with University of Minnesota at Indianapolis, Indiana, October 18.

The Gophers with straight football surged over the line for three touchdowns, and won by a score of 20 to 6. The same weakness was shown in the game with Notre Dame at Indianapolis two weeks later, when the Hoosiers lost, 16 to 3. Invading the camp of Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, November 15, the Crimson team dropped its second "Big Ten" encounter, the Purple winning by a 3-to-2 score on a last-minute goal from placement.

The prospects for next season are exceedingly bright, with a nucleus of 12 veterans and a large amount of new material. The following men were awarded varsity letters:

Capt. Roscoe Minton '21, J. W. Kyle '22, Charles Mathys '21, P. N. Hiatt '20, Russell Williams '22, B. L. Ross '22, J. E. Leonard '22, C. E. Wiley '20, E. W. Mumby '20, F. P. Faust '21, C. E. Riley '21, S. G. Pope '20, Harry Donovan '21, W. G. McCaw '22, H. J. Bowser '20, J. H. Pierce '21, J. D. Lorhel '21.

Five men are left by graduation—Hiatt, halfback; Wiley, guard; Pope, end; Bowser, halfback; Mumby, guard. E. C. Risley, tackle, has been chosen as captain of the 1920 team by a unanimous vote of the "V" men. His defense

IOWA STATE HAD  
A GREAT SEASONMet With Only One Defeat in  
the Missouri Valley Games—  
Stars Will Be GraduatedSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

AMES, Iowa—The Iowa State College football team came out of the 1919 season with only two defeats and with a gridiron machine that was in some respects one of the strongest in the middle west, despite the fact that it was consistently outweighted. Ames' only defeat at the hands of a Missouri Valley Conference team was handed to them by University of Missouri, the winner of the Conference championship, early in the season by a score of 10 to 0. The loss of this game was alleviated later in the season when Iowa State downed University of Nebraska, the conquerors of Missouri, 3 to 0.

The Cardinal and Gold made a somewhat slow get-away at the beginning of the season, due not so much to the lack of material or ability as to the generalship of Coach C. W. Mayer. His strategy consists in developing his teams rather slowly, "pointing" them for each particular game and working toward a climax with the closing of the schedule. Missouri's victory was, therefore, over a team much less powerful and resourceful than that which finished the season.

Capt. Gilbert Denfield '20 has played his last game here, and with him Iowa State will lose next June by graduation several other mainstays of the eleven. Among the most severe losses will be that of Arthur Hinderman '20, who won a regular berth at fullback and played a spectacular game against Drake University on Thanksgiving Day. A. T. Neale '20 at end has played a splendid game and has more than his share of the team's much heavier opponents. Two centers will be lost in L. M. Hadley '20 and W. W. Burns '20. The other men who will not be back are L. T. Janda '20, end; E. H. Boeke '20, tackle; F. T. Tucker '20, halfback; and V. B. Vanderloo '20, fullback.

Many of the strongest players will be back in college next fall to form the nucleus for the machine of 1920. R. N. Barker '20, right guard, stands out as one of the greatest players ever developed in the Missouri Valley Conference. Efficient in offensive play, Barker is, perhaps, especially effective in the line. Playing with Captain Denfield beside him at tackle, the right wing of the Iowa State line has been seldom broken.

Stewart White '21, a halfback developing rapidly toward the end of the season, proved to be the most reliable ground gainer on the team. Against the strong University of Iowa eleven he carried the ball a total of 137 yards, and again against Drake University covered more ground than any other man on either team.

M. A. Boyd '21, who directed the Scarlet and Gold in every battle of the year, is a clever field leader and possesses a remarkable ability as punter and drop kicker. W. L. Davis '21 was one of the most reliable men in the backfield, being especially valuable in running the ends and in handling forward passes. As a drop kicker, he won two games for his team.

The freshman squad this fall has failed to develop any outstanding stars, the quality of the first-year men's play being far below that of former seasons. In three games with the sophomores, the freshmen lost two and tied one, and only a few members of the squad showed qualities that would indicate them as material for the varsity next fall. M. S. Funk '23, quarterback, proved himself a punter of unusual ability, but did not play other phases of the game as well. Isaac Riggs '23 and H. K. Wilson '23, left and right guard respectively, did some good work, especially on the defensive. A. G. Greenway '22 and W. H. Dunham '23 made the best showing.

STIEHM TO COACH INDIANA  
INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—E. O. Stehm, former University of Wisconsin football star, has signed a five-year contract as director of athletics at Indiana University. It became known Tuesday.WINTER GOLFING  
ON THE RIVIERAPlayers From All Sections of  
the World Take Part in  
This Famous Game There

The first part of this article on Golf on the Riviera was printed in The Christian Science Monitor on December 30.

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
golf correspondent

NICE, France—Golf was established at one place in the south of France more than half a century back, this being at Pau, where the club was started in 1856 by a small and enthusiastic Scottish community. This club, still in existence and flourishing, with a course that in some respects is yet the best in the south of France, is the oldest on the continent of Europe.

Other courses followed that of Pau a long time afterwards, those of Nice, Cannes, and Biarritz being the most important. But these enterprises were solely due to visitors, and it was not until comparatively recently that the local communities realized the importance of the game and the necessity of catering for the players to some better extent than they had done. It is within the last 10 or 12 years that the new movement has set in with vigor, and in the two years before the war Riviera golf had become a big and increasing thing. It would have been much higher if the climate had not made it difficult to grow the right kind of turf. By dint of great expenditure, indefatigable effort and much experiment a very fair turf has been grown for the fairway in many places. It is inclined to be thin, and lacks resiliency, but it serves. But until quite recently the putting greens have been the biggest problem. They had to be resown afresh every autumn and forced to the fullest extent to get them right for the winter season.

Along with the general advance in popularity of the game on the Riviera, there has been a considerable improvement in the architecture of the courses. There is now a chain of them extending from Hyeres at the western end to Mentone at the other. The old Hyeres course was supplemented some eight or nine years back by another, longer and more difficult, at the neighboring Costebelle. This latter is now being abandoned in favor of a new one on the hillside overlooking the plain on which the other was laid out. At St. Raphael, Vallesure, a good course was constructed a season or two before the war. Moving farther east the golf at Cannes is old and well matured, and quite famous in its way, the clubhouse being one where the purely golfing atmosphere is very keen. The same may be said of Nice, which, with Monte Carlo, is the only club and course that have remained open throughout the war. The Monte Carlo course on the heights of Mont Agel has been a great success. The latest creation has been that of the people at Mentone, who made a course a few miles back among the mountains at a place called Sospel. The prospects everywhere along this lovely coast are regarded as splendid.

WEST BROMWICH HAS  
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West Bromwich Alb.	12	0	5	18	25	24
Burnley	10	3	5	28	25	23
Newcastle United	9	4	5	24	16	22
Sheff. Wednesday	8	5	2	22	22	23
Sheff. United	8	3	6	25	18	19
Manchester United	6	4	2	19	18	18
Manchester City	7	4	4	22	16	18
Bolton Wanderers	7	2	2	29	18	18
The Arsenal	5	4	2	21	18	18
Sheff. Wednesday	7	3	7	23	17	17
Bradford	7	2	8	28	16	16
Derby County	5	6	7	20	26	16
Aston Villa	7	1	9	19	15	15
Notts County	5	5	7	26	17	15
Liverpool	5	2	9	22	14	14
Blackburn Rovers	5	4	8	22	14	14
Preston North End	6	2	9	25	14	14
Oldham Athletic	5	2	9	22	14	14
Sheff. Wednesday	3	4	10	13	27	10

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Previous to December 6, Manchester City had lost only one game at home in the First Division of the Football League and West Bromwich Albion had, therefore, reason for satisfaction in that they won on the city ground on that date by 3 goals to 2. Coupled with the defeat of Burnley at Oldham on the Athletic ground and the failure of Newcastle United on the Sheffield United ground, this result took West Bromwich to the head of the league standing once more, from which they have been absent since the end of October. The defense and the attack are equally strong, and in the game against Manchester City, F. Morris, the star goal scorer, obtained another couple to add to his season's total, as did Tom Brownell, the center forward of the home side. While the Albion are undoubtedly in a strong position, the recent performances of Burnley show how rash

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CAPABLANCA AT THE  
HOUSE OF COMMONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Great interest was shown in the recent visit of J. R. Capablanca to the House of Commons, where he played simultaneously a team of 38 M.P.s, and former M.P.s and parliamentary journalists with his customary success. Play began soon after 1 o'clock, and continued till about 8 o'clock, with intervals caused by the ringing of the division bell, and victims soon began to fall to the skill of the all-conquering Cuban chess master. In the end Capablanca had vanquished all his opponents but two, Arthur Strauss, former M.P. for North Paddington, and Watson Rutherford, who played simultaneously a team of 38 M.P.s, and former M.P.s and parliamentary journalists with his customary success. Play began soon after 1 o'clock, and continued till about 8 o'clock, with intervals caused by the ringing of the division bell, and victims soon began to fall to the skill of the all-conquering Cuban chess master. In the end Capablanca had vanquished all his opponents but two, Arthur Strauss, former M.P. for North Paddington, and Watson Rutherford, who played simultaneously a team of 38 M.P.s, and former M.P.s and parliamentary journalists with his customary success.

Sir Samuel Roberts, M.P., came very near defeating the champion, who made one of his very rare oversights early in the play, and for the most part of the evening was engaged in an uphill struggle. G. A. Hardy, former M.P. for Stowmarket, put up a very stout fight, and his game was actually the last to be concluded, an odd pawn giving the simultaneous victory to the master. Another game which was closely watched was that in which Major Barnett, M.P., was engaged; but he also, after a tough fight, went down. At the close of the exhibition Major Barnett, who worked hard as secretary for the undoubted success of the event, expressed the thanks of the players, and of the parliamentary chess circle, to Mr. Capablanca for his visit.

## OXFORD DEFEATED PRINCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, England—Princes' Club has the pick of the amateur tennis strength of England among its members so it was rather surprising to find them sending a weak team to Oxford to meet the varsity. They were defeated 3 matches to 1, 6 sets to 2, or 42 games to 23. G. W. Gordon, who has a persistent return and shows excellent judgment, defeated Oxford's first string, V. A. Cazalet, 6-2, 6-4; while the other matches resulted as follows:

A. R. Edwards, Oxford, defeated H. A. Gwynne, 6-1, 6-2.  
L. T. Butler, Oxford, defeated T. W. B. Robinson, 6-2, 6-2.  
N. F. H. Prudential, Oxford, defeated Col. R. H. Galloway, 6-0, 6-3.

## SOCCER GAME ENDS IN TIE

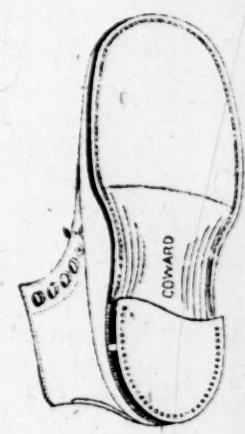
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Something entirely new in national challenge cup soccer football marked the important third-round game, New York Football Club versus Erie Athletic Association Football Club of Newark, at Olympic Field, Manhattan, Sunday. A broken crossbar required the halting of play 15 minutes before time and darkness intervened before it could be repaired. At the time the game was abruptly ended, the teams, both conquerors of the four-time national champions of Bethlehem Steel Football Club, in recent National League matches, were deadlocked with a 1-to-1 score.

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allow all the child's toes to  
lie flat and uncramped. Their  
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in conjunction with the  
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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SHOE BUYERS ARE  
RATHER PERPLEXED

Very Large Sales of Hides Reported at Distinctly Lower Level—Further Advance in Price of Kid Upper Leather

Specialists for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Prospects of the shoe factories being able to supply the demand for footwear are still very doubtful. Reports from certain sections of the leather market have caused shoe buyers to inquire into the facts before they place sizable orders for 1920, and some have even postponed operations until a clearer understanding of the situation is obtained.

That there should be some uncertainty manifested is not surprising, especially when a weak hide market is reflected in side upper leathers and both coincide with trade views.

Considering that the shoe market will be crowded with merchant visitors throughout January, it is thought advisable that a conservative, but not a radical course, be adopted, for factories are now full of business and many are declining new accounts, so a low price is of no advantage if the goods are not forthcoming.

## Packer Hide Market

A combine of five of the larger tanneries entered the packer hide market last week, and had about 500,000 hides booked to their account. By this enormous purchase two tanning packers, who declined their bids, were forced to sell to their rivals 100,000 more, entering them on their tanning account at the prices the combine bought, thereby removing fully 600,000 hides (some say nearer 800,000) from the market. The deal was consummated at the following figures: Ex light native steers October-November-December 38 cents, last big sale 42 cents; ex light native cows October-November-December 35 cents, last big sale 40 cents; branded steers November-December 32 cents, last big sale 36 cents; branded cows November-December 31 cents, last sale 34 cents; ex light Texas steers November-December 31 cents, last sale 34 cents; Colorado steers November-December 32 cents, last sale 36 cents.

There are strenuous efforts being made by the smaller packers to get some of this business, but tanners are too fearful to snap at anything which has not a bargain feature about it.

It is thought that with such a cleanup, the market will be held firmly at the above figures, although the receipts are too large to claim that these prices will prove to be the season's minimum.

Notwithstanding the break is a serious one, the larger tanners are not over-confident that January prices will record much of a rally as the scrubby season is now on. At present it is a buyers' market, with foreign buying at a low ebb.

## Leather Market

The closing weeks of a year seldom have enough activity to really show what the immediate future may possess either in prices or demand.

The hide operations reported are too recent to have any marked effect upon leather prices; in fact what sales were reported by sole leather dealers differed but little, if any, from prices of the previous week.

Calfekins held firm at the ruling rates, especially for the top grades. There were claims made that new furs came out in transactions for seconds and under, but when operations begin in grades below the first, allowance must be made for rumor.

Side upper leather is another matter for it is in this market the bears are strongest. High grade stock held well but the lower qualities broke considerably. Quotations, however, are a little guide. A close contact with the market is the only course for a buyer.

Glazed kid is the only upper leather which showed advance. The call for choice selected skin was great enough to carry the price to \$1.65, with unconfirmed reports of \$2.

The strength of the market was plainly manifested in the fact that the entire list of the lower grades moved upward, the week ending as strong as at any time in the past. Buyers of kid footwear need not expect any concessions for the next three months whatever may develop in the other leather markets.

## CANADIAN EXCHANGE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In an effort to lower the present high rate of exchange, the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association has advised importers in Canada to buy as little as possible in the United States, according to reports received by the Department of Commerce. The decline in the value of the pound sterling is also said to be operating against British purchasers in Canada but, compared with the depreciation of the pound sterling, that of the Canadian dollar in the United States is small.

## CHICAGO BOARD

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
December	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
January	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
February	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
March	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
April	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
May	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
June	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
July	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
August	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
September	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
October	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
November	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
December	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
January	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
February	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
March	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
April	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
May	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
June	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
July	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
August	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
September	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
October	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
November	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
December	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Can	128 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	129 1/2
Am Int Corp	112 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2
Am Loco	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelters	69 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
Am Sugar	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2
Am Woolen	120 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2	121 1/2
Anacosta	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atchafalpa	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
A G & W	167 1/2	168 1/2	167 1/2	168 1/2
Bald Loco	110 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2
B & O	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
Beth Steel	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
Can Pac	131 1/2	132 1/2	131 1/2	132 1/2
Cent Leather	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
Chandler	131 1/2	132 1/2	131 1/2	132 1/2
Chi M & St P	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
Chino	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Corn Prods	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
Cuba Cane	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd	83 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2
Emil Johnson	128 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	129 1/2
Fish	128 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	129 1/2
Gen Electric	168 1/2	169 1/2	168 1/2	169 1/2
Gen Motors	324 1/2	325 1/2	324 1/2	325 1/2
Goodrich	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2
Int Paper	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
Inspiration	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Kennecott	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Marine	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Marine pfd	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2
Max Motor	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Met Pk	212 1/2	213 1/2	212 1/2	213 1/2
Midvale	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
Mo Pacific	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
N Y Central	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
N Y N H & H	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
No Pacific	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
Pan Am	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Pan Am Pet	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Penn	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Pier Arrow	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
Ret Type	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2
Retall	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
Reading	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
Rep I & Steel	113 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2
Rock	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Siglar	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
So Pacific	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Studebaker	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2
Texas & Pacific	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Trans Oil	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
Union Pacific	121 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2
U S Rubber	128 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	129 1/2
U S Steel	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
U S Steel pfd	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Utah Copper	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
Westinghouse	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
Wills-Overland	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2

## LIBERTY BONDS

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
Lib 3 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Lib 4 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Lib 5 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Lib 6 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Lib 7 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Lib 8 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Lib 9 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Lib 10 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Lib 11 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Lib 12 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Lib 13 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Lib 14 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Lib 15 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Lib 16 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Lib 17 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Lib 18 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Lib 19 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Lib 20 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2

## FOREIGN BONDS

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
Anglo-French	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
City of Paris	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
Un King 5 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
Un King 6 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
Un King 7 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
Un King 8 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
Un King 9 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
Un King 10 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
Un King 11 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
Un King 12 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
Un King 13 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
Un King 14 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
Un King 15 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
Un King 16 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
Un King 17 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
Un King 18 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
Un King 19 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
Un King 20 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON STOCKS			
	Yesterday's Closing Prices	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	95 1/2		1/2
A A Ch com	83 1/2		1/2
Am Wool com	159 1/2	9 1/2	1/2
Am Zinc	16 1/2	1/2	
do pfd	54 1/2	1/2	
Arizona Com	15		
Ches Fish	36 1/2	1/2	
Clinton Elevated	66	2	
Clinton & Me	36 1/2	1/2	
Little & Sup	25 1/2		
Am & Arizona	66	1	1/2
At & Hech	66	19	1/2
Upper Range	47		
Davis-Daly	13 1/2		1/2
East Butte	14 1/2		1/2
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## LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED UNDER CITY HEADINGS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

MOLINE, ILL.

PEORIA, ILLINOIS



Of all musical instruments a  
**PHONOGRAPH**  
is, perhaps, the most generous, for it offers  
pleasure to everyone. From classical to  
popular music your taste can be met.

We have on display complete assort-  
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**WINDSORS  
VITANOLAS**  
priced from \$20.00 to \$1500.00. We will  
gladly demonstrate the merits of each.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A LITERARY LETTER

WHAT is the most just that describes the book world in 1919? Shall we say chaotic? When I talk with publishers and authors; when I read the literary journals, especially the letters in small type from stricken and anagogical publishers; when I consider that a trifling little work of my own cannot get itself published because, owing to the strike, all the printers are engaged in trying to overtake arrears, well, although an optimist, and one who looks on the bright side of things, I do feel that chaotic is the just word.

THERE has been no lack of new books in 1919. Probably more books have been published in 1919 than in any previous year. If you doubt this, ask one of the industrious gentlemen in the New York Public Library whose duty it is to look through the new books that arrive from England. One copy of every new book published in Great Britain is sent to New York, and a committee decides how many copies—none, or one, or two, or more, shall be ordered. The reason for this increase in the number of books published is of course due to the fact that a multitude was held over until the spring of the armistice. At once many were unloaded, or bewildered by public, and every publishing office was besieged by the offers of books from literary soldiers. The offers came in battalions, and they came at a time when even safe books could no longer be counted upon as safe business propositions, for wages, paper, all materials rose and rose, and publishers, when they published, were obliged (I suppose) "to pass the buck" to you and me. The unfortunate middle class consumer suffers whatever happens. The new author, under these conditions, has hardly had a hearing. The first book man must wait: he must wait until the world has recovered from the terrible luxury of war. Mr. Heinemann, the London publisher, has made a brave attempt to lessen the cost of production, so helping the author and himself, by issuing some of his books in two bindings, cloth for the libraries, and paper for the public. I look forward to the day when novels, and books in belles lettres, will always have paper covers, and most cost more than a dollar each. I also look forward to the day when the lion will be down with the lamb.

THE big military guns who have published books about the war have, of course, found writing a profitable occupation. French and Jellicoe were handsomely rewarded for their military and naval services by a grateful country, and grateful readers have rewarded them handsomely for their books. I do not mind adding in this, but I do feel some reluctance to putting money into the pockets of von Ludendorff and von Tiritz. I evaded this all I could by reading their *Memoirs of the War in "The New York World."* But I suppose I shall have to place on my reference shelves "My Memories," by von Ludendorff (250,000 words) and "Memoirs," by von Tiritz. The last named, though a brute and a bully, has a kind of honesty that wins respect. I imagine that the Allies were lucky in that the Kaiser trusted von Hindenburg rather than von Tiritz.

TO drop from these heights, from books which are not literature at all, but merely volumes by aggressive men, defending and explaining themselves—to drop from these bellicose heights to mere poetry I am interested to observe that Edwin Arlington Robinson is regarded as a great man. "He stands," I read in "The Sun." "At the very head of the American body poet." This upset me, made me feel small, for I have never heard of Edwin Arlington Robinson. It shall be remedied: it shall be my first New Year's task to acquaint myself with his poems. For facts are facts, and here are "sixteen fellow poets," writing him words of abundant praise, one after the other through two columns of *The Times*. Why do painters never praise one another in this delightful fashion? Why don't 16 fellow artists hymn Mr. Childé Hassam? But, although a charming painter, they could hardly say of him as Prof. Bliss Perry says of Edwin Arlington Robinson—"As much of Browning as of Donne."

LITERARY journalism is also beginning, the world being at "peace," to breathe more freely. The third number, January, 1920, of *The London Mercury* is nearly ready; a third number of *The Owl* is being mediated; *The Athenaeum* in its new dress, under the editorship of Mr. Middleton Murray, has a liveliness and a humanity that the old *Athenaeum* never dreamed of; and *The Dial*, the forthright, formerly of Chicago, is to become a literary monthly, a rival, I hope, of *The London Mercury*. Will *The Dial* adopt, I wonder, the method of *The New Republic* and present a book to every new subscriber? I got Philip Littell's "Books and Persons" that way. But I don't want any more books. I wonder if *The Dial* would present me, in gratitude for my subscription, with one of those dark green velvet hats that the young men are wearing.

AND here I am gossiping about "Books and persons" without really attacking the problem of the chaotic production of literature and bookmaking in 1919. Why should I? The problem will settle itself. I prefer to pick from the abundance and decide which of the year's books I will place upon the shelf in my library called "Significant Books of 1919." Two are certain of a place. One is "Reynard the Fox" by John Masefield, the other is "Abraham Lincoln" by John Drinkwater. Reader, there is a light in store for you: read aloud one of these winter nights "Reynard the Fox" to a fireside companion; go through it at a gallop and you will be exhilarated, and thankful to the poet for his gusto, and for his love for the old English life, the dear old names, the dear old cries, the dear old comradeship of open country, and the wind on the heath, brother, Reader, there is another light in store for you: see Frank McGlynn as Mr. Lincoln in John Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln." I sat entranced. The illusion was perfect. It was Lincoln himself who walked the stage, who talked and conquered.

SO I MAKE a little change in my peroration paragraph. I imagine myself receiving one of those postcards which The Academy used to send out each December asking the eminent to fill in "the two books which, during the year, have most pleased and interested you." Without hesitation I write down:

"Abraham Lincoln" by John Drinkwater.  
"Reynard the Fox" by John Masefield.  
That's done. Now enter 1920.  
—Q. R.

## MRS. CHAPONE'S LETTERS

Our great grandfathers were partial to the art of composing books for the moral edification of the young. The modern world seems to rate these works as of little value, for they may be picked up for a penny in any second-hand bookshop in London, old calf binding and all. It was Hamlet who estimated his thanks at "too dear a half-penny," but surely he might have purchased for Ophelia a copy of "Mrs. Chapone's Letters" when he found it going for a penny. Indeed, these letters would have been an appropriate gift for Ophelia. Aphorisms, you remember, were the strong point of the Polonius family—father, son, and daughter. And these letters were particularly designed for the instruction of young ladies. Ophelia might have learned much from them.

The author, Hester Mulso, "better known as Chapone," we are informed, was born in 1727, something after Ophelia's time. At nine years of age she wrote "The Loves of Amoret and Melissa," a romance which time has apparently snatched from our grasp. In a more mature period she learned "to call romances the worst of all the species of writing," which is hardly to be wondered at when we discover a few pages later that she had "drugged through Le Grand Cyrus in 12 large volumes, Cleopatra in eight or ten, Polexander, Ibrahim, Clélie, and some others." These books were prescribed for her; her biographer calls them "an infantile course of reading." One feels a certain measure of respect for these infants of the eighteenth century.

In spite of a family not sympathetic with literary aspirations she continued to write. An "Ode to Peace" appeared, although she admitted that poetry entertained her only when it was "the dress and ornament of wisdom and morality." She was, however, bold enough in 1750 to carry on a controversy with the novelist Richardson on the subject of "Filiol Obedience" and to follow this with the "Story of Fidelity." In 1753 she was "gratified by an interview with Dr. Johnson" and disputed with him on the topic of human malignity. It was not until the year 1773 that she wrote the "Letters" which are now to be had for a penny a copy.

They are dedicated to Mrs. Montagu and her name and patronage caused the first edition to be quickly sold. The letters were intended for the benefit of a niece, the wife of the Rev. Benjamin Jeffreys of Winchester. The author is writing to a young woman about to take up the duties of a bride and hence we find chapters "On the Government of the Temper," "On Economy," "On Politeness and Accomplishments," all of it sound, if rather heavily weighted with the balanced platitudes of the eighteenth century. Yet it is books such as these that reveal to the modern reader more of the lives of every-day people of a given period than volumes of history can show.

The chapter on reading is of particular interest. Theology is to be avoided for the reason that "controversy is wholly improper at your age." Her niece is to become acquainted with "those immortal ornaments of our nation," Shakespeare and Milton. In spite of "obsolete words and uncouth constructions" in the former, if she secures the assistance of a friend, she will then discover "a thousand buried beauties." Mrs. Montagu's "Essay on Shakespeare" was to prove a great help to a proper understanding of him. In conjunction with Milton she will read Mr. Addison's criticisms in the *Spectator*, an excellent suggestion. Homer and Virgil are to be studied in translation, the *Æneid* preferably in Annibal Caro's Italian version, after she has applied herself to learning this language. A knowledge of "Heathen Mythology" is necessary and may be acquired in a volume entitled "The Pantheon." Mrs. Chapone's subsequent interpretation of Homer's *Iliad* as a moral allegory is decidedly worth the modern reader's perusal.

Natural philosophy is too wide a field for a young lady to undertake; let her reflect upon the wonders of nature which she may observe for herself on every hand and be content. In the realm of moral philosophy she will do well to read the *Rambler*, the *Spectator*, the *Guardian*, and the *Adventurer*, since these "comprehend a great variety of subjects." Books on taste and criticism are not suitable for the young. The greatest care must be taken, in making choice of fictitious stories; the sentiments of romances "tend to vitiate your style, and to mislead your heart and understanding." Such reading renders a young woman "ridiculous in conversation, and miserably wrong-headed

in her pursuits and behavior." Most emphatically she is exhorted "never to read anything of the sentimental kind"—a piece of advice which it is regrettable to find no one has followed. Finally, the young niece is told that the greater portion of her reading should be confined to history, with enough geography to give her an idea where the principal countries of Europe are situated. Our modern feminists would not find themselves overburdened if they literally accepted Mrs. Chapone's suggestions for a reading course. And all this good advice is to be gained today at an outlay of one penny!

## FERVENT PROSE OF AN OLD POET

Donne's Sermons, Selected Passages, with an Essay, by Logan Pearsall Smith. Oxford: The Clarendon Press.

The reader with a sense of humor can find, if he will, a goodly deal of lugubrious delight in these extracts from the sermons of Dr. Donne. Naturally he will not want to read them for their early seventeenth century theology. As Pearsall Smith tells us in his pleasant introduction, "to the more secular-minded, the old divines whose severe brows and square faces meet our eyes when we open their great folios, seem, with their imposed dogmas, their heavy and obsolete methods of exposition and controversy, almost as if they belonged to some remote geological era of human thought."

If, however, one will but close one's eyes to the sense which Dr. Donne was trying to express, just as one disregards the lack of meaning in the poetry of Edgar Allan Poe, and will listen for the sound alone, one will find in all this prose many a splendidly dolorous cadence to enjoy with an inward smile. To get the full effect, one should indeed read aloud such a passage as that which the present editor terms "a somber and terrible sentence—one of the longest and most splendid sentences in the English language." In the sermon on "Eternal Damnation." Since very few of these page-long sentences of eloquence are at all quotable, it must suffice here, however, to give only a few lines from the reference to the later historians of the creation: "Into what wire would they have drawn out this earth! Into what leaf-gold would they have beat out these heavens! It may assist our conjecture herein, to consider, that amongst those men, who proceed with a sober modesty and limitation in their writing, & make a conscience not to clog the world with unnecessary books; yet the volumes which are written by them, upon the beginning of Genesis, are scarce less than infinite."

## BOOKS IN THE WAR

Books in the War. By Theodore Wesley Koch. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$3.

There will be many romances written as a result of the war and using the war as a background, but no one of these will be greater than the romance of the book itself in the war. The powerful influence of literature under normal conditions is a fact which can not only be demonstrated but definitely traced, but under normal conditions the demand for books on the part of the readers comes from an entirely different source. The war created a new army of readers who, for the first time, learned how to read and what to read.

Under these circumstances this volume, which is a composite picture of the readers at the front, forms a valuable human document of a value considerably beyond the natural interest which attaches itself to a story such as this. The statistics contained in the volume give one a new idea of the magnitude of the work of the American Library Association at the front, but far more important is the insight which the volume gives to the impulses which prompted the readers and the direction in which their impulses led them.

One of the benefits of the war is the fact that it taught men to think, and the anecdotes of Mr. Koch's volume chart out the course of these thoughts in an impressive way. For fiction there was the least demand, and the reason for this is easy to understand: the everyday life of these boys formed a far more dramatic story than they could find between the covers of any printed book. For vocational books the demand was strongest. Thinking made these soldier boys realize that when they returned to civil life they must be better prepared than ever in order to hold their places and to go ahead. Poetry appealed to them, because it gave these actors in the greatest drama the world has ever known a mode of expression with which they had not previously been familiar.

Although the volume is made up of hundreds of anecdotes which with difficulty classify under any specific head, the impression it leaves upon the reader is perfectly coherent in spite of the various divisions into chapters. The two great divisions might properly be called reading for the present and reading for the future. In the first division comes the story of the part books played in preserving the morale of the soldiers during the tedious hours which had to be endured. In the second division comes the story of the part books played in supplementing the definite purpose of those soldier boys who determined that their enforced separation from their usual surroundings and vocations should be made an asset rather than a liability in its effect upon their final personal asset.

The work is well done and the volume stands as a monument to the part the American Library Association played in the war. It is made more interesting by numerous illustrations, and its contents are made easily available by an excellent index.

## A BOOK OF THE WEEK

"Impressions That Remained." By Miss Ethel Smyth. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 28s. net.

Miss Ethel Smyth has much to tell in her two volumes and, written as they are with force, candor, and a strong sense of humor, coupled with typical fearlessness, they will prove readable and interesting to a large public. There is, of course, no reason why the most gifted of composers should be equally endowed with literary facility—although, being people of ideas, their expression is important—but at times the author's style becomes crude, and she somewhat mercilessly seems to lay bare phases and emotions of her early life which, with a little more reticence, might have been better handled.

At any rate, she possesses no pretentious illusions concerning herself. "Ambitious, willful, torn by storms of anger, desire, and love, violent as the stormy petrel," is the description given of herself as a schoolgirl at Putney; and as the years passed, her self-criticism continues to be severely drastic.

At an earlier stage, at their home near Aldershot, Surrey, in company with her numerous brothers and sisters, she indulged in every sort of daring prank and escapade; such as the furious driving of four-in-hand donkey teams, or the never-to-be-forgotten "chignon incident" of the departing governess, or the hurling down of stones from a railway parapet upon the heads of the engine-drivers and guards of passing trains as they emerged from the tunnel beneath.

These romping days once passed, music and the need for its full development, fostered by sketchy lessons in piano and analysis, soon asserted itself in spite of strong opposition from her father, Major-General Smyth, to whom the idea of an artistic professional career for his daughter was entirely distasteful.

Her fatherless life, however, triumphed; for, after hearing Brahms' "Liebeslieder Walzer" on one of her surreptitious excursions to London concert halls, a "new world" seemed to open, and there and then she formed the unshakeable resolution of going to Leipzig. This involved a big struggle against old-fashioned conventionalities, but, with a course of "open rebellion," she gained her point, and in 1877, started "happy but disgraced" for Germany to study in earnest.

After a holiday in Thuringia with her friends, Frauleins Redeker and Friedländer, and George Henschel, to whom they had introduced her, she settled down to work at composition with Reinecke, counterpoint with Jassabson, and piano with Maas, signing on at the Conservatorium for this purpose.

The Röntgen family, of whom each member was an expert executant, were among her earliest friends. At that time, Reinecke conducted the Gewandhaus concerts, and the works of Wagner were held taboo within its walls, only the earlier classics being given. Other friends included the Klengels, Brockhaus, and Tauchnitzes, of publishing fame.

It was not very long after that Miss Smyth was introduced to Brahms by Henschel, and also made the acquaintance of her great friends, Livia Frege (née Gerhardt); Lili Wach (Mendelssohn's youngest daughter and wife of a professor); and Elizabeth von Herzogenberg, herself a brilliant musician, married to the composer of that name. With Elizabeth, or "Lisi" as she is called throughout these volumes, the closeness of her intimacy was only equalled by the completeness of its severance and the tragedy of their separation. A large portion of the book deals with the psychological aspect of their relations, and many letters refer to it. About this time, she joined the famous Bach Verein, a clique in which many other kindred musicians were included, and a course of study of the master's works soon followed under the guidance of von Herzogenberg.

Miss Smyth covers some interesting pages with facts and amusing anecdotes of Brahms, who stayed with the Herzogenbergs whenever he visited Leipzig. He possessed an innate and avowed contempt for women, as is well known; amongst the very few exceptions he made were his hostesses, Frau Schumann, Ethel Smyth, and one or two others. His warm regard for Miss Smyth developed at length into an almost paternally affectionate relationship, but, even in her case, he could never bring himself to take her work seriously.

Visits to Mme. Schumann in Frankfurt during subsequent years are described, and several anecdotes shed delightful sidelights upon that gifted artist, and throw into strong relief the depth of her character and musical temperament.

A real friendship existed between the author and the Griegs, who invariably took Leipzig by storm; but Tschakowsky's personality possessed for her the greatest attraction of all, his largeness of mind and polished cultivation proclaiming him alike a gentleman and man of the world.

Accounts of visits to Florence and a walking tour—exercise in which she delighted—across the Apennines into the Romagna, armed with soap, a comb, and a tooth-brush "pour tout bagage," cover pleasant pages, and although Miss Smyth's artistic life was bound up in Germany, her returns to England were annual and regular.

which the incoming seas are wont to spend themselves in unabating fury.

Later, during a prolonged stay in England in order to be near her mother, she acquired a strong taste for genealogy, and her researches in quest of the family tree and its branches occupied her for some two years, taking her to Ireland to forge a missing link necessary to its completion.

It might, perhaps, be urged that Miss Smyth is over-modest with regard to her own compositions, for, except in brief allusions here and there to their performance, she gives no real account of their history and origin, although she reveals that it was owing to Tschakowsky's advice that she first took up the study of orchestration and its relation to color. A brief mention, however, is made of the "Serenade" for orchestra, given at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, under the direction of August Manns; the playing of her string quintet; and one of her violin sonatas by Fanny Davies and Brodsky at Leipzig; and of an overture to "Antony and Cleopatra."

The "Impressions" contain, among many from private friends, letters from celebrated artists such as Tschakowsky, Grieg, Joachim, and Arthur Sullivan. The correspondence is wisely grouped in separate chapters, and numerous illustrations from sketches and photographs add to the general interest. There is also a comprehensive index.

## A POEM TO BE CHANTED ALoud

Reynard the Fox or The Good Heath Run. By John Masefield. London: William Heinemann. 5s.

John Masefield has established his own unique place in English literature. As close an observer as Kipling himself, his impressions are yet so combined with a curious felicity as to produce their full culminating effect, and where the detail might for the moment seem somewhat redundant, his wonderful sense of melody easily carries the reader, who is a listener also, over passages that are ultimately found to be necessary to produce that final effect. There is something Homeric in his art. Masefield's earlier poem, describing the ships that frequent the Mersey, had unquestionably this touch; but in his new work, "Reynard the Fox," it is present with increasing force. To give this poem its full value, it should be recited like an Homeric poem to an appropriate circle—in this case a company of fox-hunters—these scenes, seated in such a tavern as The Cock and Pye, "the gray three-hundred-year-old inn" from which the narrative starts. Only so would it be possible to voice without a quail, or afterwards, the couplet that strips all disguise from fox-hunting:

Scot was burning, the going good,  
The world one lust for a fox's blood.

It is true that Masefield expresses this naked verity about England's favorite sport through the medium of the fox himself. Reynard is undoubtedly the hero of the second part of the poem, and there are few that read this epic who would not wish to befriend him at the point where, utterly spent, he crawls to a mouse in the thorns and sinks down "with his ears flexed back and his teeth shown white." Reynard does, in fact, escape, for the hunt changes foxes in the *Mourne End Wood*; nor can any reader have the same concern for the fate of an uncharacterized substitute, who is merely provided to satisfy the conditions of "a run that was great and strange."

What, then, may be asked, is the poet's own attitude toward the ethics of fox-hunting? The answer is that he takes an entirely non-moral point of view. The gallantry of the huntsman, Robin Dawe, the gallantry of the hounds, the gallantry of Reynard himself, the zest of the hunt, the charm of the country in early spring; these are the chief themes on which Masefield's craft is expended. Yet he does not spare the more obviously ugly side of hunting. Some of the characters that gather at the meet outside The Cock and Pye are drawn in the grimmest, most unrelenting outline. Farmer Bennet, sitting upon his "big-boned savage black" and "hating women gently born," and indeed everything beyond his grasp, is the opposite of all that is gallant and free. And the beaters, with their foul-mouthed conversation and their longing to burn his ricks, are much on the same level.

In this desire to set down everything as he sees it, and to avoid whatever savors of hypocrisy, Masefield is at one with nearly all the poets of this new age. His work contrasts curiously with another poem on the same theme written nearly 200 years ago. William Somerville in "The Chase" tries to rest his argument upon a moral basis. He speaks of the fox as the "conscious villain," skulking along "slick at the shepherd's elbow, plump with meals purloined." Moreover, to complete his case, he pictures the "just avenger" at the heels of this "pampered rogue." It is at any rate one step forward to have gone away with so pharisaical an attitude.

From another point of view, that of technical art, the two poems are worthy of an extended comparison. Placing them side by side, one can readily see how much greater variety is possible in Masefield's method with its four stresses than in the blank verse of Somerville, which has five. One instance taken from each poem must suffice. It is the moment when the covert is being drawn. Somerville says:

Then to the coise,  
Thick with entangling grass, or prickly furze  
With silence lead thy many coloured hounds.  
In all their beauty's pride. See! how they range  
Dispersed, how busily this way and that,

They cross, examining with curious nose Each likely haunt.

Masefield describes the scene in much more detail. Robin's favorite hound Dafodil is introduced, and there is a blue uneasy jay that gives away the moving fox by its screech "like tearing sacking."

They turned to draw along the bank  
Through thicker cover than the rough,  
Through three-and-four year understuff  
Where Robin's forearm screened his eyes:  
"Yoo! find him, beauties," came his cries:  
"Hark! hark to Dafodil," the laughter  
Fell from his horn, brought whippers  
after.

The whimpering quivered, quavered, rose.  
"Dafodil has it. There she goes.  
Oh, hark to her!"

To many readers the wonderfully vivid descriptions of scenery will recommend this poem where its subject-matter could only produce a feeling of alienation.

Blue distance, still as solitude,  
Glitter of water here and there.  
The trees so delicately bare . . .

here all the intimate charm of a landscape in pastels. Or take the companion picture of an early spring day: Catkins were out; the day seemed tense  
It was so still. At every fence  
Cow-pie pushed its thin green fern.  
White-violet leaves showed at the burn.

A word more as to the meter. Using the four-foot line that Sir Walter Scott adopted so frequently for narrative verse, Masefield has shown how perfectly it can be molded to his every need. Where he is describing the various members of the hunt and its extraneous elements gathering upon the village green, he employs the traditional eight-syllable line with few exceptions, introducing variety chiefly by making some of the four stresses lighter than others or varying them. But when the fox is lolling away from the hounds, and all becomes motion and shifting color, one may sometimes count as many as 13 syllables to the line, the anapest and dactyl being used with noticeable effect. Immense progress has undoubtedly been made in metrical combinations by the new school of poets; but where so many of them provide obvious rhythmic difficulties that perhaps need the author himself for their complete solution, Masefield brings immediate satisfaction to the ear coupled with an unflinching delight in the apparently inexhaustible supply of new variations in his rhythm. It may be repeated that to get the full value of the poem, it must be chanted aloud.

## OPINIONS ON CONTEMPORARIES

Modern English Writers: Being a Study of Imaginative Literature, 1830-1914. By Harold Williams. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$5 net.

There is nothing more difficult to do than to attempt a survey of contemporary literature. It is not only that perspective is lacking by which one makes standards of comparison, but the topical or adventitious successes have not yet been sifted out by time, and thus one's critical sense of proportion is constantly in danger of distortion. All of these perils Mr. Williams recognizes and acknowledges in his preface. One is, therefore, free to estimate his book in terms of its value as interpretive criticism.

Looked at from this point of view, it must be admitted that Mr. Williams' generalizations are interesting and appear sound. Indeed they are much better than his chapters on individual authors. Such an essay as the introductory "New Influences and Tendencies" is to be preferred to the section, let us say, on the contemporary poets. His analysis of the transition from the Victorian Age to the more elusive subject of definitions that we call "modern times" is acute criticism. Comments, however, on individual authors are almost certain to be less satisfactory, both because the vast field to be covered forces an undue condensation and because, when it is a question of judging individuals, the personal equation comes more sharply to the front.

In general, in his criticism, Mr. Williams takes the more obvious middle path. He lays himself open rather on the ground of incompleteness—rather than because his opinions are radical or depart from the expected. We hear of the inadequacy of the theory of art for art's sake; of Mr. Shaw's failure as a portrayer of woman's character; of Mr. Wells' interest in the problems of the day. Mr. Williams plays safe throughout.

What some of the younger critical iconoclasts would say to his carefully balanced judgments would be amusing to hear. Pausing even as late as 1914 makes some of the opinions quaintly old-fashioned, if not pedantic. There have been many lyrics streaming down the slopes of Parnassus since 1914, some of them seriously undermining the old critical bridge. It is not strange that at times Mr. Williams' conservative judgments lead him to a possible undervaluation, as is the case with his estimate of G. K. Chesterton as a critic. Mr. Chesterton, in spite of his monotony of brilliance, to which Mr. Williams refers, is unquestionably one of the great moderns. Here we have the paradox, in the person of Mr. Chesterton, of a modern championing what a still newer school has ignorantly termed "the old fogies." Mr. Williams should give Mr. Chesterton slightly more credit for being on the side of the angels.

But it is just here that attempts to appreciate the worth of Mr. Williams' book fail. Our own likes and dislikes are so positive—the whole matter is so fresh in our minds—that we are apt to be impatient with any departure from our own views. When a man has put upon a work of this kind the labor and thought that it is obvious Mr. Williams has, a snap judgment of his results becomes an impertinence. Nor is there any way of testing one's disagreement, since contemporary opinions are all subject to equal limitations.

## MERRICK'S PRESENT POPULARITY

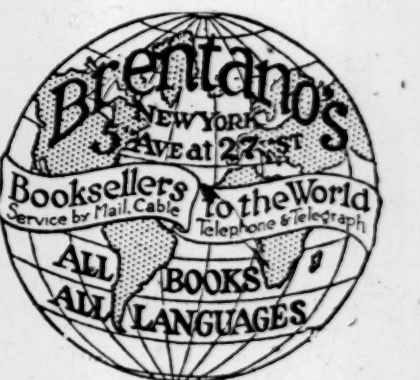
It is a reflection upon the critical instincts of American readers that they had to be told of the charm of Leonard Merrick's writings before they recognized his existence at all, and the pity of it is that this author should not have lived to enjoy the well-earned fame which is now coming to him in this country. The author of "David Harum" did not live to witness the success of his single volume, but this was won solely upon the merit of the story itself. In the case of Merrick, the reading public has now over-subscribed the limited edition of his 12 volumes chiefly through curiosity to learn the nature of a writer whose work, previously almost unknown to them, should be such as to attract introductory essays to the various volumes from the leading stars of the world, which are in fact unique tributes and appreciations of the man and his genius. Having subscribed for his books, they are discovering through the five which have already been issued that Leonard Merrick is one of the most charming, graceful, and skillful writers that this literary epoch has known.

"Conrad in Quest of His Youth," which was the first volume of the set to be published, took every reader back to the olden days in Arcady, and by its very spontaneity explained why Sir James M. Barrie should have been inspired to write its introduction. In its popular edition it has passed through 14 printings. The fifth volume, now in press, "The Man Who Understood Women" and other stories, which is introduced by a tribute and appreciation by William J. Locke, is one of the volumes which had to be postponed, because of the printers' strike in New York, until spring publication, but the publishers report that during this interval the sales before publication were nearly equal to the total demand for "Conrad," which would seem to indicate a steady and growing popularity.

It has now become the vogue to read Leonard Merrick, but it is a vogue which in these times is well worth encouraging. Even though we as readers, were not able to discover Merrick ourselves, we may perhaps take some little credit to ourselves that when the great English writers told us how fine he was we really rose to the emergency and recognized his worth. This experience may perhaps put us on the lookout for another Leonard Merrick, and save us from the mortification of having to be told. If so, the experience will not be without its compensation.

## HANDBOOK ON DICKENS

"Charles Dickens," by Sidney Dark, is No. 58 of the *People's Books*. An earlier century than our own would, I fancy, have described it as "a complete and ingenious handbook and guide to the esteemed works of Mr. Charles Dickens." Mr. Dark is a little too obviously influenced by Chesterton, and by the Chesterton manner, but his little book is both useful and interesting. He is at least original in his admiration of Dora Copperfield, but I am wondering whether he can be forgiven for decrying Agnes and for his scepticism as to the possibility of her love for Dora, and Dora's love for her. Dickens places these two women in the position of rivals, and then shows us rivalry blotted out by a tender clinging on the one side, and a sweet mothering love on the other. Mr. Dark says impossible, but most people have thanked Dickens in their heart for the picture.



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## THE HOME FORUM

## A Visit to Charlotte Brontë

Though the weather was drizzly we resolved to make our long-planned excursion to Haworth; so we packed ourselves into the buffalo skin, and that into the gig, and set off about eleven. The rain ceased, and the day was just suited to the scenery—wild and chill—with great masses of cloud glooming over the moors, and here and there a ray of sunshine covertly stealing through, and resting with a dim magical light upon some high bleak village; or darting down into some deep glen, lighting up the tall chimney, or glistening on the windows and wet roof of the mill which lies crouching in the bottom.

The country got wilder and wilder as we approached Haworth; for the last four miles we were ascending a huge moor, at the very top of which lies the dreary, black-looking village of Haworth. The village street itself is one of the steepest hills I have ever seen, and the houses are so horribly jolting that I should have got out and walked with W. If possible, but having once begun the ascent, to stop was out of the question. At the top was the inn where we put up, close by the church.

Mr. Brontë's house stands considerably above the church. There was the house before us, a small oblong stone house, with not a tree to screen it, and presently we found ourselves in the little bare parlor. Presently the door opened, and in came a . . . mastic, followed by an old gentleman very like Miss Brontë, who shook hands with us, and then went to call his daughter. A long interval, during which we coaxed the old dog, and looked at a picture of Miss Brontë, by Richmond, the solitary ornament of the room, looking strangely out of place on the bare walls, and at the books on the little shelves, most of them evidently the gift of the authors since Miss Brontë's celebrity. Presently she came in, and welcomed us very kindly, and took me upstairs to take off my bonnet, and herself brought me water and towels. The uncarpeted stone stairs and floors, the old drawers propped on wood, were all scrupulously clean and neat.

When we went into the parlor again we began talking very comfortably, when the door opened and Mr. Brontë looked in; seeing his daughter there, I suppose he thought it was all right, and he retreated to his study on the opposite side of the passage, presently emerging again to bring W—a country newspaper. This was his last appearance till we went. Miss Brontë spoke with the greatest warmth of Miss Martineau, and of the good she had gained from her.

Well, we talked about various things—the character of the people, about her solitude, etc.—till she left the room to help about dinner, I suppose.

For she did not return for an age. The old dog had vanished; a fat curly-haired dog honored us with his company for some time, but finally manifested a wish to get out, so we were left alone. At last she returned, followed by the maid and a dog, which made all more comfortable; and we had some very pleasant conversation. In the midst of which time passed quicker than we supposed, for at last W— found that it was half-past three, and we had fourteen or fifteen miles before us. So we hurried off, having obtained from her a promise to pay us a visit in the spring; and the old gentleman having issued once more from his study to say good-by, we returned to the inn, and made the best of our way homewards.

Miss Brontë put me so much in mind of her own Jane Eyre. She looked smaller than ever, and moved about so quietly and noiselessly, just like a little bird, as Rochester called her.—From Mrs. Gaskell's "Life of Charlotte Brontë."

## Giotto's Boyhood

It is at least undoubted truth that Giotto was born, and passed the years of childhood, at Vespignano, about fourteen miles north of Florence, on the road to Bologna. Few travelers can forget the peculiar landscape of that district of the Apennine. As they ascend the hill which rises from Florence to the lowest break in the ridge of the Fiesole, they pass continually beneath the walls of villages bright in perfect luxury, and beside cypress-hedges, inclosing fair terraced gardens, where the masses of oleander and magnolia, motionless as leaves in a picture, inlay alternately upon the blue sky their branching lightness of pale rose-color, and deep green breadth of shade, studded with balls of budding silver, and showing at intervals through their framework of rich leaf and rubbed flower, the far-away bends of the Arno beneath its slopes of olive, and the purple peaks of the Carrara Mountains, tossing themselves against the western distance, where the streaks of motionless clouds burn above the Pisan sea. The traveler passes the Fiesolan Ridge, and all is changed. The country is on a sudden lonely. Here and there indeed are seen the scattered houses of a farm grouped gracefully upon the hillsides—here and there a fragment of tower upon a distant rock; but neither gardens, nor flowers, nor glittering palace-walls, only a gray extent of mountain-ground, tufted irregularly with flex and olive: a scene so sublime, for its forms are subdued and low; not desolate, for its valleys are full of sown fields and tended pastures.

Giotto passed the first ten years of his life, a shepherd-boy, among these hills; was found by Cimabue, near his native village, drawing one of his sheep upon a smooth stone; was yielded up by his father, "a simple person, a laborer of the earth," to the guardianship of the painter, who, by his own work, had already made the streets of Florence ring with joy; attended him to Florence, and became his disciple.

We may fancy the glance of the boy, when he and Cimabue stood side by side on the ridge of Fiesole, and for the first time he saw the flowering thickets of the Val d'Arno; and deep beneath, the innumerable towers of the City of the Lily, the depths of his own heart yet hiding the fairest of them all.—Ruskin.

## Frank Criticism From Charles Dickens

My Dear Willis:—I send you the No. with some corrections in the "Thousand and One Hamburgs." Look to the punctuation of "Soldiers' Wives."

I have read your MS. attentively, and return it herewith. It has interest, but it seems to me to have one great want which I cannot overcome. It is all working machinery, and the people are not alive. I see the wheels going and hear them going, and the people are as like life as machinery can make them—but they don't get beyond the point of the moving waxwork.

The scene outside the Coach has a good deal of merit in it, but the same dreary want. Consider if you had been outside that coach, and had been suddenly carried into the midst of a Torchlight meeting of that time, whether you would have brought away no other impression of it than you give the reader. Imagine it a remembrance of your own, and look at the passage. And exactly because that is not true, the conduct of the scene who clamor up is in the last degree improbable. Whereas if the scene were truly and powerfully rendered, the improbability more or less necessary to all tales and allowable in them, would become a part of a thing so true and vivid, that the reader must accept it whether he likes it or not.

There is merit too in the scene on the top of St. Paul's, and in the engraver's house—but I still feel that Frankenstein has made the people. You are always getting into the foot-locks of a writer, I know; and when your own shoes might otherwise leave a plain, bold mark, they get so entangled with print's of his, that the reader, following on the track of both, gets confused and bothered.

I know it to be in the nature of the case that these objections to the story must inevitably become stronger as it advances, because there the difficulties grow greater. I mention them honestly; firstly, because you want me to do so; and secondly, because I usually accept so much and suppose so much, in reading fiction, that I do not think I find more fault than another, but rather the reverse. Faithfully ever,

—From "Charles Dickens as Editor," by R. C. Lehmann.

## Marquesan Dress

"Anyone who has read their past and knows them now must admit that the Marquesans have not been improved in morality by their contact with the whites. Alien customs have been forced upon them," says Frederick O'Brien in "White Shadows in the South Seas."

"Outside the mission gates, in the edge of the jungle, Père Olivier and I

## A Home of Royal Governors

The iron gate over a flight of stone steps leading from Province Street into Bosworth Street, marks the site of the old Province House, though the gate itself is of the nineteenth century, and interesting only through this association. To find it you turn from Bromfield Street into the squalid

## Morris as a Dyer

"There was a peculiar beauty in his dyeing," says Mrs. Holliday, one of the most highly qualified of his later pupils in the art of embroidery, "that no one else in modern times has ever attained to. He actually did create new colors; then in his amethysts and golds and greens, they were different to anything I have ever seen; he used to get a marvelous play of color into

## Harvest Time

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HARVEST time has ever been a fitting occasion for rejoicing. The harvest gathering is a theme favored by painter and poet, portraying the gratitude of the workers upon completion of their season's labors. It is therefore little wonder that even in the dawn of the world's history the Jews had already set aside a special time to celebrate the feast of the harvest, the first fruits of their labors, and that the first fruits were brought into the house of the Lord as an expression of thanksgiving. And this observance of the feast of the harvest is commemorated by the Jews to this very day. In a like manner, Thanksgiving Day has come to be celebrated during the autumnal season, commemorative of God's bounty.

Now, everybody at all familiar with the thought of the inspired writers knows full well that the time of the first fruits and the harvest was recognized by these men as of deeper significance than that attached to the mere material gain represented. Harvest time was not alone one of thanksgiving, but served as an occasion to turn men's thoughts to the goodness of God, the source of all supply, the Giver of all good and perfect gifts. Further than this, the harvest time was recognized as a particularly appropriate occasion for pointing out the fundamental, though elementary, rules for right living. Thus it was early seen that true religion must be one of works, and not of words alone. Deeds of love and of charity were urged upon these simple men by commanding them that on the day of harvest they should not wholly reap the corners of their fields, nor gather the gleanings of the harvest, for these were to be left for "the poor and the stranger." Moreover, they were reminded of the commandments, including the injunction not to hate our brother in our heart, nor to avenge nor bear any grudge against our neighbor, but to love our neighbor as ourself.

Again, today, obedience to these commands is urged upon us, and what is more essential, Christian Science is showing how this is attainable. For, to the student of Christian Science, the harvest time signifies fruitage, that is to say, the outcome of the application of the absolute and inscrutable law of God, symbolized in the Bible declaration that as we sow shall we also reap, and in the measure that we mete it shall be measured unto us. This truism, that like begets like, is well illustrated in the Bible imagery showing the impossibility of gathering figs from thistles, and of sweet waters flowing from a fountain at the same time as bitter. And likewise we see that in so far as humanity sows to the flesh, it reaps material thoughts, argues for the reality of sin, sickness and death, it will reap corruption, materiality and its attending evils. And contrariwise, in proportion as we sow to the Spirit, as we adhere to the truth of being, to the everpresent and real of God as divine Principle or Mind, we shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting.

All of this points to the basic fact that there is a fundamental law governing the universe including man, a first and only cause, infinite Mind, divine Principle, operating without variableness neither shadow of turning. It is humanity's failure to learn and apply this simple truth that is responsible for all the evil and disaster that has beset mortals throughout the ages. Mary Baker Eddy discovered that all is infinite Mind, which is Love, and Mind's infinite idea, which manifests love. Humanity is slowly yielding to the fact that, this being true, then obviously a belief of many minds in matter is utterly false and the result of ignorance and false teaching. The freedom that comes from the study and practice of Christian Science is the natural outcome of appropriating this eternal fact, the allness of Mind, in all our ways and perceiving what was really meant by Paul when he insisted that we must work out our own salvation. Christian Science is showing us that salvation can only be attained through the purification of thought, through the destruction of all belief in matter and the gain of spiritual understanding, by right living, not by dying. It insists further that now is the time. In Mrs. Eddy's own words: "'Now,' cried the apostle, 'is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation,'—meaning, not that now men must prepare for a future-world salvation, or safety, but that now is the time in which to experience that salvation in spirit and in life." (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 39.)

We should, and do reap the harvest of what we sow, here and now, and furthermore, we can gain nothing by the vicarious efforts of others, for we gather in the precise measure of that sowing. We are learning and partaking of heaven, harmony, freedom from the bondage of the material senses, only as we plant good seed, as we elevate our thoughts from the testimony of corporeal sense and cease to sow seeds of hatred, malice and animality. For, in the words of the Apostle to the Gentiles, "The fruit of the Spirit," of "entertaining angels or God's thoughts," "is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance; against such there is no law."

Hence it is clear that the real harvest is of God's planting, and no element of time enters into this process; this harvest is ever being gathered in the fullness of the present. As Mrs. Eddy has most concisely put it in the concluding lines of "Seedtime and

Harvest" (Unity of Good, pp. 11 and 12), "Jesus required neither cycles of time nor thought in order to mature fitness for perfection and its possibilities. He said that the kingdom of heaven is here, and is included in Mind; that while ye say, There are yet four months, and then cometh the harvest, I say, Look up, not down, for your fields are already white for the harvest; and gather the harvest by mental, not material processes. The laborers are few in this vineyard of Mind-sowing and reaping; but let them apply to the waiting grain the curving sickle of Mind's eternal circle, and bind it with bands of Soul."

## Yes, I Will Spend the Livelong Day

Yes, I will spend the livelong day With Nature in this month of May. And sit beneath the trees, and share My bread with birds whose homes are there;

While cows lie down to eat, and sheep Stand to their necks in grass so deep; While birds do sing with all their might,

As though they felt the earth in flight. This is the hour I dreamed of, when I sat surrounded by poor men; And thought of how the Arab sat Alone at evening, gazing at The stars that bubbled in clear skies.

Thought of some lonely cottage then, Full of sweet books; and miles of sea, With passing ships, in front of me; And having, on the other hand, A flowery, green, bird-singing land.

—William H. Davies.

## The Real London

English air, working upon London smoke, creates the real London. The real London is not a city of uniform brightness, like Paris. . . . It is a picture continually changing, a continual sequence of pictures, and there is no knowing what mean street corner may not suddenly take on a glory not its own. The English mist is always at work like a subtle painter, and London is a vast canvas, prepared for the mist to work on. The especial beauty of London is the Thames, and the Thames is so wonderful because the mist is always changing its shapes and colors, always making its lights mysterious, and building palaces of cloud out of mere Parliament Houses with their jags and turrets. When the mist collaborates with night and rain, the masterpiece is created.—Arthur Symonds.

## Snow

This is the poem of the air, Slowly in silent syllables recorded.—Longfellow.

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## With Key to the Scriptures

By

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Old gate on Province Street, Boston, Massachusetts

came upon two old women making tapa cloth. . . . beating the fibrous inner bark of the breadfruit tree. Over the hollow log that resounded with the blows of their wooden mallets the cloth moved slowly, doubling on the ground into a heap of silken texture, firm, thin, and soft.

"This paper-cloth was once made throughout all the South Sea Islands. Breadfruit, banian, mulberry, and other barks furnished the fiber. The outer rough bark was scraped off with a shell, and the inner rind slightly beaten and allowed to ferment. It was then beaten over a tree trunk with mallets of iron-wood about eighteen inches long, grooved coarsely on one side and more finely on the other. The fibers were so closely interwoven by this beating that in the finished cloth one could not guess the process of making. When finished, this fabric was bleached in the sun to a dazzling white, and from it the Marquesans of old wrought wondrous garments.

"For their caps they made remarkably fine textures, open-meshed, filmy as gauze, which confined their abundant hair, and to which were added flowers, either natural or beautifully preserved in wax. Their principal garment, the cahu, was a long and flowing piece of the paper-cloth, of firmer texture, dyed in brilliant colors, or of white adorned with tasteful patterns. This hung from the shoulders, where it was knotted on one shoulder, leaving one arm and part of the breast exposed. Much individual taste was expressed in the wearing of this garment; sometimes the knot was on one shoulder, sometimes on the other."

"Clean and neat as these garments always were, shining in the sun, . . . it would be difficult to imagine a more graceful, beautiful, modest, and comfortable manner of dressing."

"For dyeing these garments in all the hues that fancy dictated, the women used the juices of herb and tree. Candlenut-bark gave a rich chocolate hue; scarlet was obtained from the mauli-berries mixed with the leaves of the tou. Yellow came from the morinda citrifolia. Hibiscus flowers or delicate ferns were dipped in these colors and impressed on the tapas in elegant designs."

"The garments were virtually indestructible. Did a dress need repairing, the edges of the rent were moistened and beaten together, or a handful of fiber was beaten in as a patch. Often for fishermen the tapas were made water-proof by added thicknesses and the employment of guras, and water-proof cloth for wrappings was made thick and impervious to rain as the oilcloth it resembled."

"The place was first the property of Thomas Millard, and the earliest land records of the town of Boston described it as being on High Street (now Washington) and opposite Milk Street. This was about midway in the seventeenth century. In 1679 Peter Sargeant erected his private mansion on the spot in place of the modest dwelling house of the former owner. When the Earl of Bellmont was coming over to govern the colony, no place in the town was thought to be suitable for his residence except this, and Peter Sargeant moved out in his favor. In 1714 the General Court bought the mansion and estate for two thousand three hundred pounds, and it became the official residence of the royal governors. Here they came and went, doing wise and foolish things, until the day when Governor Hutchinson, of unsavory mention to American patriots, signed the order for the closing of the port of Boston in the house, and sailed for England, not to return to his native land; and until that other day when Lord Howe went forth from its portal, under the dramatic circumstances which Hawthorne has so vividly given us in his story of Esther Dudley."

The house was of brick in three stories, with dormer windows in the steep roof. A pretentious cupola was surmounted by a gilded weathervane in the form of an Indian just letting fly an arrow from his drawn bow. This weathervane, now in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society, along with the English coat of arms in wood which formerly graced the entrance to the mansion, is said to have been carved by Shem Drowne, the genius of a moment, according to Hawthorne's tale, who otherwise made only images that were as wooden in aspect as in material. Hawthorne, in his "Legends of the Province House," describes some features of the interior, but it had then become a tavern, and was more than halfway on the road to the extinction which has now overwhelmed it, any part of the original walls still standing being indistinguishable in the huddle of ugly buildings that close it in.

Bosworth Street of today looks little enough like "the gay little court" where Holmes lived for twenty years, and of which the Autocrat talked so affectionately on his first walk with the schoolmistress. "My friend, the Professor, lived in that house at the left hand, next the further corner for years and years. . . . Peace be to those walls forever—the Professor said—for the many pleasant years he passed within them!"

them. The amethyst had flushings of red; and his gold (one special sort), when spread out in the large rich hanks, looked like a sunset sky. When he got an unusually fine piece of color he would send it off to me or keep it for me; when he ceased to dye with his own hands I soon felt the difference. The colors themselves became perfectly level, and had a monotonous prosy look; the very luster of the silk was less beautiful. When I complained, he said, 'Yes, they have grown too clever at it—of course it means they don't love color, or they would do it.'—From "The Life of William Morris," by J. W. Mackail.

## The Doves at Mendon

"Coo! coo! coo!" says Arné, Calling the doves at Mendon!

Under the vine-clad porch she stands, A gentle maiden with willing hands, Dropping the grains of yellow corn. Low and soft, like a mellow horn, While the sunshine o'er her falls, Over and over she calls and calls "Coo! coo! coo!" to the doves— The happy doves at Mendon.

"Coo! coo! coo!" says Arné, Calling the doves at Mendon!

Down they flutter with timid grace, Lured by the voice and the tender face.

Till the evening air is all astrir With the happy strife and the eager whir.

One by one, and two by two, And then a rush through the ether blue;

While Arné scatters the yellow corn For the gentle doves at Mendon.

"Coo! coo! coo!" says Arné, Calling the doves at Mendon!

They hop on the porch where the baby sits,

They come and go as a shadow flits, Now here, now there, while in and out They crowd and jostle each other about;

Till one, grown bolder than all the rest— A snow-white dove with an arching breast—

Sooty lights on her outstretched hand Under the vines at Mendon.

"Coo! coo! coo!" says Arné, Calling the doves at Mendon!

With a rush and a whir of shining wings, They hear and obey—the dainty things!

Dun and purple and snowy white, Clouded gray; like the soft twilight, Straight as an arrow shot from the bow,

Wheeling and circling high and low, Down they fly from the slanting roof Of the old red barn at Mendon.

—Julia C. B. Dorr.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 31, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### "1919"

THE year 1919 must always remain a year in history, not so sensational as the famous "annus mirabilis," the year of wonder, but replete with incidents compared with which those of that year assume an entirely parochial aspect. The fact that in 1919 the great peace council met in Paris would alone make the year "mirabilis" on its own account, but in addition to this it has seen many other marvels, from the sinking of the German fleet to the confirmation of the Einstein theory, and from the rise of Bolshevism to the endorsement of prohibition in the United States. It would be easy enough to go on cataloguing the events of the year, week by week, or month by month, but when every record had been made, such a catalogue would amount to what?—a mere list of incidents. Every thinking person knows, however, that the year 1919 has been something more than this. It has been, and must remain, what may be termed one of the formative years, the years which divide the waters of the past from the waters of the future, the old things which are passing away from the new things yet to be.

When the now historic council of Potsdam was held, in the summer of 1914, the rulers of the world, as they imagined themselves to be, threw the destinies of mankind into the crucible of war, from which they were, in due course, to emerge fashioned after their liking. One fact, one dominating and fundamental fact, these self-constituted rulers failed to observe. It was this, that they were themselves an effect and not a cause. It was a miscalculation brought about not so much by stupidity as by want of imagination: it was a mistake also which no other mentality could have made quite so completely as the German. It was, however, something more than this; it was, no matter how horrible it may seem, an inevitable factor in the formation of the firmament. The human being is so constituted that he must solve his problems by a surrender to Truth, or through the sufferings inherent in his passions. Unfortunately for him, the natural man commonly elects for self-will and suffering. It was so in the summer of 1914, and the result was Armageddon.

All the same the gentlemen who sat round the Potsdam council chamber were a series of effects bred by a national disposition, educated not during decades but throughout centuries. They were really types of the national consciousness, only dominating that, for the time being, through the action of the law, it had accepted for itself, of the survival of the fittest. Thus the criminal was the nation, and the reckoning was bound to be a national one. Nor need it be imagined that the allied nations were blameless. Had they been, they could not have been drawn into the maelstrom. Mr. Bernard Shaw's allegory of "Heartbreak House" may not increase his popularity, and certainly does suffer from the sin of over-generalization, but it is what is true in it, not what is exaggerated, that is the cause of its unpopularity. The western nations were competing for the rôle of Jeshurun, but it was a Jeshurun compounded of Dives and Lazarus. As a consequence the moment Jeshurun drew his sword on Kultur, Lazarus aimed his crucifix at the head of Dives; the uprising of the Russian peasant became the highroad of the Bolshevik revolution.

Philosophically considered Bolshevism is the inevitable reaction against centuries of Tzardom. In one form or another history has seen this again and again. Why it is more significant today than when Jack Cade came to London, or when the Marseillaise entered Paris, is because Demos' grip on the political machine has become much more powerful and complete than it ever was before: the trades-union is a very different thing from the medieval guild; the I. W. W., from the Jacobin club; and the Parliamentary Labor Party, from the Corresponding Society. So it comes about that a war has been fought within a war, a revolution has occurred within a revolution, and the year 1919 stands, and will ever stand, as the hour when the admission of the change in human thought was tacitly accepted as one of the firmaments in time, which divide the old, socially and politically, religiously and economically, from the new.

The statesman as opposed to the mere politician has been recognizing this for months past, and endeavoring mentally to adjust himself to changes which he recognizes to be not merely inevitable but just. The question for him is how to give full play to every legitimate claim of Labor, that most indefinable of words, whilst erecting a breakwater against the storms of anarchy. The main difficulty in his way is the force of reaction, with which Labor itself is apt superficially to identify him. But this need not disturb him at all if he will only make up his mind to adhere firmly and undeviatingly to Principle as he sees it. The world respects the man who adheres to his own view of Principle, even when differing from him fundamentally. This is why both Capital and Labor form such completely varying estimates of men in their respectively opposing camps. Unfortunately statesmanship does not always control the action of the world. Passion proves frequently a greater determinative than reason. This may be seen not less in abortive restrictions on free speech and on free thought than in the excesses of the demagogue and the anarchist. Power feeds upon power, and tends always toward autocracy. The germ of the village tyrant no less than that of the village anarchist is ever alive in the human consciousness, and only true statesmanship can neutralize the ever impending clash.

The new year, the new era, is going to test this statesmanship to the uttermost. The year passing away at midnight has been the year during which the world has seen the old era fade away from the stern of a seagoing ship. The future is in the morrow.

### Education in 1919

DEMOCRACY is at once the friend and foe of educational achievement. So far as it is the foe of true achievement, it is a false democracy. To rely upon local effort for school, college, and university progress is, in the case of a high-metled and free community, the surest way to evoke an almost superabundant response; to leave that vigorous effort without adequate national counsel and support inevitably results in prodigious waste, and quite disregards one of the main factors that should make for the unity of a nation. Surely the year that has just ended ought to convince America that state and local individualism have set up, and still maintain, altogether unnecessary barriers in education, barriers which are detrimental to the best interests of the people as a whole. It is true that certain grants from national funds are distributed provincially through a number of federal departments; but without a secretary in the President's Cabinet directly responsible for education, such allocations cannot have their proper unifying effect. A bill to place education in this respect upon the same footing as agriculture, commerce, and Labor has been before Congress for the whole year, but nothing decisive has come of it.

During the last twelve months, England and Scotland, like well-breathed runners, have been carrying forward the reforms which were initiated by the comprehensive educational legislation of 1918. By degrees various groups of clauses in these acts are being put into effect, local education authorities finding an added, and by no means light, occupation in producing the schemes, and organizing the new duties which the central authority now requires of them. As regards the present unexampled deficiency in the supply of teachers, the legislation of this year, granting superannuation allowances similar to those of civil servants, will do much to make the scholastic profession more attractive, while the national minimum scales of salaries, worked out by a committee on which teachers themselves were represented, is calculated to remove what is most flagrantly unjust in their remuneration during the years of rising war prices. Ireland alone lags behind and, as in much else, her undemocratic forms of government are largely responsible for this delay. There, as in America, but for opposite reasons, the formation of a national ministry of education, though now under consideration, has not yet been affirmed.

France is showing her usual aptitude for construction in the brilliant reestablishment of Strasbourg University, where, at the earnest solicitations of students themselves, lectures, tutorial classes, and examinations, are all being conducted in the French language. She has also reopened, with every mark of distinction, that famous institution, the Ecole Normale Supérieure. Never have the French lycées, never has the whole intellectual activity of the country, been more in need of the leaders that are there trained. In Germany there are not as yet any decisive indications of a new orientation in education. But it has always to be remembered that the old propagandist machinery is still at the disposal of the State, and that it can only be by a decisive rejection on the part of the people of all political interference with the schools and their curricula that a path of safety will be found. Italy is showing a growing concern at the formalism of the teaching in her schools and the marked illiteracy of the people. Both are unworthy of a great and naturally intelligent nation; against these defects the recent enfranchisement of Italian women must ultimately tell. To speak of Russia in 1919 as a country with a school system would be a mere euphemism. Yet the Bolsheviks undoubtedly have educational ideals, in support of which they are spending lavishly, though without the power to insure either proper administration of the funds or the accomplishment of their aims.

More urgent than ever is the demand of the Far East for western instruments of education, and for freedom to adjust those instruments to their own needs. The armistice was a signal both to China and to India to pursue their plans for self-development, and America, no less than Britain, will be drained of some of her best teachers in order that oriental needs may be supplied. Selected Chinese and Indian students must undoubtedly still come to western countries for a more thorough understanding of their culture; but the movement now taking place is national in character, an educational uprising of masses of the people, and, above all, an uprising which is beginning to include men and women on more equal terms. This gradual obliteration of distinctions of sex in all that makes for the thorough equipment of citizens, and for the discharge of their duties in common, is now reaching its penultimate stage in Anglo-Saxon countries.

But it is not administrative progress, or a widening concept of cultural interests, or the growing correspondence of school and university aims with social ideals, that constitutes the chief educational advance during the past year. It is something more far-reaching and abstract than these; something slowly prepared in the laboratory and the closet of the philosopher, and suddenly corroborated by astronomical observations. It is Einstein's fresh demonstration of the relativity of human knowledge. The verification of the second of his three inferences ought not, indeed, to be needed as a reminder to the world of that relativity. Theories founded on material observations, and yet coming by degrees to be invested with a false absolute value, have too often been upset before to warrant the secular continuance of such doctrines as an all-pervasive ether or even unlimited space. Nevertheless, as human generalizations become wider and wider, they tend apparently to grow more and more pontifical. Their increasing frailty finds shelter under additional dogmatism. Now the destruction of dogma is the beginning of new educational activities, and these activities are then seen to spread themselves in ever larger circles. Let no one imagine that the novel ideas, which Einstein and his fellow workers have this year brought to a practical test, will affect the universities alone. They will travel much further than that, into the schools, the daily press, the language and thoughts of the people. And, as they do so, the world, assisted by its natural philosophers, will begin to build up fresh dogmas about matter and motion, no less certain of destruction than those that preceded them.

### Art in 1919

FOR art 1919 has been as the aftermath of war. The year has seen the final trooping of her martial colors. She has ended her service in the field with the added prestige that comes from official commission in time of public danger; with the added impetus of new experience; with the credit of having finished the most complete pictorial record ever made of a period in the world's history. For those who looked for another renaissance, as for those who looked for a new world when a little group of men signed a paper they called the terms of armistice, there has been given only the encouragement of continued unrest. In art, as in the world, there has been only restlessness, the restlessness of expectancy.

For sloganed and salvaged democracy the reckoning has been small. True the humble poster has recalled a neglected fundamental in teaching that every true work of art must have its actuating thought. Art as propaganda has been rediscovered and is already adding its element of education to the world's most heavily endowed and widely read literature—advertising. More important have been the serious movements in England, France, and the United States to ally art and the industries. Industrial art exhibits have assumed the standing of salons, and great museums have not thought it an anomaly that their galleries should house modern textiles and furniture side by side with Old Masters. But toward the true democratizing of art that means its legitimate functioning in the daily life of every man, art for life's sake rather than art for art's sake, little or nothing has been done.

Indeed the first fruit of the war has made for internationalism instead of democracy, in the exchange of great national exhibitions. The British show in America, the Canadian and French shows in the United States, the American show in Paris, and the formation of such bodies as the Dutch council for the exhibition of native art in foreign lands, have started the flow of broad currents that make for inspiration and mutual understanding. Fluctuating fortunes of war have been followed by large sales and record prices. There should be noted, too, the handing on of two magnificent collections, the Freer collection to Washington, the Frick collection to New York. Also the after-war activity has allowed an accession of interest in black and white work so great that it may be said that a new era has begun for the graphic arts.

Plans for the great war memorials, which were expected to find at least tentative announcement this past year, are still in a nebulous state. Canada, to be sure, has her national gallery of war paintings, thoughtfully arranged for before her artists were sent into the field. London has been talking of a new bridge across the Thames at Charing Cross. New York and other American cities have been discussing a number of possible projects, ranging from civic centers to triumphal arches. France has decided to wait, and probably very wisely. But undoubtedly in many memorials to be erected by nation and city, mural painting will be given an unequalled opportunity, and one may be thankful that there has recently been a reaction from the empty traditional scroll of symbolic figures and a recognition that in the use of historic, narrative subjects is to be found the greater power of significance, popularity, and relevance.

So reads a roll so scanty that some have called it empty. But those leaning more closely over the warp of man's endless endeavor and the restless shuttling of the passing days have traced in the patterning a significance far more potent. For today it is the youthful, the progressive thought that has snatched up the standards. Old paths are being deserted; old laws and labels are being questioned; the accustomed and easy thought is everywhere being jolted from the rut. Man, as never before, is reaching for the realities.

To scan the map is to read conviction. In France and Italy the younger painters are in the saddle; in England and Canada the modernists are permeating the conservative groups; in the United States has been established the success of one radical body and the organization of another. Simultaneously there have come into view art movements of the new national groups, fraught with the intense vitality that follows severe struggle for existence. The Serbs, the Jugo-Slavs, the Croats are being heard from, while the news from Russia indicates that part of the Winter Palace is now a public gallery, that the Moscow Museum has been doubled, and that Russian artists are being summoned for the organization of national art education. Only in Japan has there been a retrogression toward the decorative and superficial.

China, too, has come before the public, though, to be sure, Old China rather than New. Partly because of added appreciation, partly as a reflection of political sympathy, the interest and purchase of Chinese art in the last year have doubled. And there are some who see here, possibly with cause, another index of the world's trend of thought. For the favorite themes of ancient Chinese painting were actuated by a search for truths beneath mere facts, perverted but earnest indications of underlying laws of life in the expression of which art could best justify its existence. Undoubtedly the western modernist schools, namely, the Post-Impressionists, the Cubists, and like rebels against the art that is but colored photography, which are now for the first time being given serious consideration, are as earnest though as misled attempts to sound the depths.

It has been a year in which art has been described as a figure standing against the walls of life, muffled to the eyes, watching a little curiously, a little mournfully, the passing of bustling, belligerent humanity. But the description errs in holding that art can draw apart from the world. For art has ever been man's most faithful, most sensitive, though perhaps least legible amanuensis. Art, as mankind, stands today restless, impatient, alert for the rallying cry that every heart must answer: Forward, the day is breaking! It is the darkness before the dawn of which Kipling has written:

At two o'clock in the morning, if you open your window and listen  
You will hear the feet of the Wind that is going to call the sun;  
And the trees in the shadow rustle and the trees in the moonlight glisten,  
And though it is deep, dark night, you feel that the night is dope.

### The Theater in 1919

IN 1919 playgoers in general developed an international taste. That is the summary of the theater year just closing which must be written, in the face of the facts; it is too soon, apparently, to look for the new drama of democracy, which, many prophesied, would follow the signing of the armistice. To be remembered, too, are the actor's successful strikes in England and the United States for an equitable contract. The multiple managers, from Tokyo to London, grown shrewd in the craft of giving the public what it will probably like, have waxed in strength and wealth on the profits of scores of plays, and revues that were for the most part indistinguishable in any artistic essential from the formula pieces of the preceding four years. In addition, detecting a growing public interest in the experiments of the repertory and little theaters, the regular theatrical producers have manifested a distinctly increased hospitality toward the drama of countries other than their own. This new stage internationalism, obviously, is one of the echoes of the war in the supplementing of nationalist interest with a world viewpoint; yet credit for preparing for this harvest belongs to the dissenting theaters, which have been active in the world's capitals for fifteen years and more.

Out of a playhouse founded in dissent from the policies of the multiple managers of England has come the play of the year on the English-speaking stage, John Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln." First, this play was transferred from the Birmingham Repertory Theater to a London playhouse, and now this dramatic portrait by a British poet-manager of a great figure in American history is being presented on a New York stage to unqualified applause. Now that a multiple manager has taken "Abraham Lincoln" in charge, it should not be forgotten that this drama is a product of a provincial playhouse founded by a dissenter from the organized theater. Once more has the pioneering repertory theater work of Miss A. E. F. Hoffmann been justified.

Another poet-manager, this one in Spain, has taken over the Madrid municipal theater. There Benavente proposes to give his audiences plays of his own, and other Spaniards' composition, and also important plays of other countries. Further, a first-class company has opened its Madrid season, carrying out a definite policy of reviving dramatic masterpieces of all nations. Moving over to Russia, the same international note is heard, with Shakespeare's name, as in Spain, figuring in numerous theater programs. Indeed, Shakespeare is more clearly the universal dramatist today than ever before. In Moscow his plays share with pieces made from Dickens' stories the Russian interest in English dramatic art. In Berlin the visitor may see "Cymbeline," "Julius Caesar," "As You Like It," and "The Merry Wives of Windsor." All of these, or as many others by the great poet, the traveler may witness sooner or later in London at the Old Vic; or he may inspect J. B. Fagan's elaborate London revival of "The Merchant of Venice," at the Court Theater, where the Shylock is Matrice Moscovitch, an important graduate to the English-speaking stage from the Yiddish theater. Back in Paris, if the traveler wishes for more Shakespeare, he may be diverted by Gémier's bouncing revival of "The Taming of the Shrew." Coming to the United States during the past three months he could have witnessed no less than seven revivals of "Hamlet," if willing to take a few rather long train journeys. One of these revivals was provided by Sothern and Miss Marlowe, marking their cordially applauded return to the stage. The search for the seventh Hamlet would probably have led to San Francisco, where the world trailer of the poet could have boarded a steamer for the scene of an oriental performance of Shakespeare's tragedy. Japanese playgoers have long been interested in "Hamlet" and "Othello," and have even had the opportunity to witness native interpretations of Ibsen and Bernard Shaw. Within a month at the Imperial Theater, Tokyo, there has been produced an historical drama centering about the first United States Minister to Japan, Townsend Harris. Here one likes to see an oriental reflection of the international amenities typified so greatly in Drinkwater's play.

The theaters of New York and London, organized and dissenting, have indulged in a bewildering cosmopolitanism of production this past year. In London there are seventeen independent theater groups; in New York at least a dozen, besides two French theaters. Many of these independent groups are devoted to giving to the English-speaking people an idea of the drama of Spain, France, Holland, Scandinavia, Italy, and Russia.

Thus it appears that internationalism, rather than democracy, has been the dominant note of the theater year, though Mr. Drinkwater's play surely will come to be regarded as one of the first pieces in this drama renaissance, when it does come. Maeterlinck's "A Burgomaster of Belgium" is another significant drama of democracy. Although this play superbly sums up the passing of the grand signior-and-serf system of society, it was adjudged on its purely surface detail to be a belated war play. "Clarence," the American play in which Booth Tarkington's literary talent at last finds full and free expression in the theater, lightly satirizes snobbery, and thus, in a sense, is democratic comedy.

Although the expected new drama is still in a nebulous state in this time of artistic, social and political unrest, there is firm promise of a new drama of some sort. Everywhere old formulas are cracking up. The episodic "Abraham Lincoln" violates most of the canons of fashionable playwrighting. The year has seen Sacha Guitry's "Pasteur," also episodic, produced in Paris with no woman in the cast. Henry Bataille, long a composer on the triangle theme, appears to have tried to help fulfill Sarah Bernhardt's prediction that the French stage is now to see an idealistic new type of play, for his "Les Sœurs d'Amour," the success of the year at the Théâtre Français, observes all the Anglo-Saxon stage proprieties. From Italy comes the report of many sorts of experiments in futuristic drama. Everywhere there is flux, a questioning of the old order, a discarding of patterns that have lost their significance in favor of new ones that mean something to the people of today. And not to people in terms of their own nation merely, but in terms of the new popular interest in the world's drama.